*ROBT. H. HALL,*

*U. S. ARMY.*

*18*

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# REGULATIONS

FOR THE

# U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

## WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

WITH

## AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY, AND THE RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

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1857

WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, March 1st*, 1857.

The following REVISED REGULATIONS for the United States Military Academy having received the sanction of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, he commands that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
*Secretary of War.*

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# REGULATIONS

FOR THE

# U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

# REGULATIONS

FOR THE

# U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

BY THE

# PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## ARTICLE I.

### ORGANIZATION.

1. The Commandant of the United States Corps of Engineers is the Inspector of the Academy. The orders of the Secretary of War, relative to the Academy, will be communicated through him; and he will make a thorough inspection of the Academy at least once a year.

2. The Superintendent of the Academy, appointed by the President, will have the immediate government of the Institution. He will direct the Academic duties and field exercises; and all Professors, Academic Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, shall be under his command. He will render to the Inspector all returns, estimates, and communications concerning the Institution.

3. No Officer of the Army, except the Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, shall exercise command in the Military Academy, unless subordinate to the Superintendent.

4. The Professors and Instructors shall be respected and obeyed according to their rank and office in the Military Academy. No member of the Academical Staff, as such, shall exercise command in the Army, separate from the Academy. (Act April 29th, 1812).

5. Competent Officers of the Army will be assigned to duty at the Military Academy by the Secretary of War, one as Instructor of Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery, one as Instructor of practical Military Engineering, one as Instructor of Cavalry and Artillery Tactics, and one as Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

The Commander of the Corps of Cadets shall be either the Instructor of Infantry Tactics, of Cavalry and Artillery Tactics, or of practical Engineering.

6. The Secretary of War will assign Lieutenants of the Army to duty at the Military Academy, as Assistant and Acting Assistant Professors and Instructors; a Lieutenant as Assistant Commissary and Acting Assistant Quarter Master of the Post, and will designate the officer to act as Treasurer of Cadets.

7. The Superintendent is authorized to detail as many Cadets to act as Assistant Professors, &c., as may be required. The appointment will be considered an honorable distinction.

8. The members of the Academic Staff take rank as follows:—1st, the Superintendent; 2d, the Commandant of Cadets, *if a Field Officer*, and the Professors of the Academy, according to date of commission; 3d, all other Officers of the Army on duty at the Academy, according to their army rank.

9. The Academic Board shall consist of the Superintendent, the Commander of the Corps of Cadets, the Professors of the Academy, and the Instructors of Ordnance and of practical Engineering and Tactics. When a class or section is under examination, its immediate Instructor shall act as a member of the Board. A majority of the Board shall be a quorum. Three members shall be a quorum to examine candidates for admission.

Dissenting members of the Board may present their views in a report to be entered on the record and transmitted to the Inspector.

10. It shall be the duty of the Board to recommend for the approval of the Secretary of War, the class-books best suited for each department of instruction, and in no case shall such class-books be adopted before being so approved; to recommend for purchase all such books, maps, models, and apparatus as may be required for purposes of instruction; to examine Cadets and decide on their merits, grant diplomas, and recommend for promotion; and to report to the Secretary of War, from time to time, on the system of studies and instruction, proposing for his consideration any improvements therein that experience may have suggested. In the case of the introduction of a new class-book, or the substitution of one class-book for another, the recommendation of the Board will be accompanied by a succinct statement of the reasons for the change.

11. An Officer of the Army shall be detailed as Adjutant of the Academy, and shall be charged with all the records and papers of the same, other than those relating to disbursements. He shall also act as Secretary to the Academic Board, and record its proceedings.

12. A Commissary of Purchases, appointed by the Superintendent, shall furnish the Cadets with such articles as the Superintendent may direct, charging every article at the time of its delivery (at the price fixed by the Superintendent) in the account-book of the Cadet. He shall present his accounts to the Treasurer for settlement immediately after every muster.

13. A Board of Inspectors, consisting of three officers appointed by the Superintendent, shall examine and compare with approved patterns all articles of Cadets' clothing, and materials for making the same; and shall also examine the supplies furnished by the Commissary of Purchases, and shall report to the Superintendent, at such times as he shall appoint, on the quality and suitableness of the articles. No clothing shall be issued to the Cadets, nor shall the Commissary sell them any article, which has not been first approved by the Board of Inspectors.

## ARTICLE II.

### ADMISSION AND PROBATION OF CADETS.

14. Candidates selected by the War Department will be ordered to report themselves to the Superintendent between the 1st and 20th of June annually, and shall be examined in the last fortnight of that month. No candidate shall be examined at any other time, unless prevented from reporting himself by sickness, or some other unavoidable cause; in which case, he will be examined in the last week of August following.

15. Each candidate before he is admitted into the Military Academy as a Cadet, must be able to read and write well, and to perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of Arithmetic: of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions.

16. No candidate shall be admitted who is under sixteen, or more than twenty-one years of age, or who is below five feet in height, or who is deformed, or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for the military service, or who may bring with him, at the time of presenting himself, any disorder of an infectious or immoral character.

No married person shall be admitted as a Cadet; and if any Cadet shall be married whilst at the Academy, such marriage will be considered as equivalent to a resignation, and he shall leave the institution accordingly.

17. A Medical Board, composed of three experienced medical officers, shall assemble annually at West Point, in the month of June, and examine carefully and thoroughly into the physical qualifications of the candidates for admission. No candidate shall be admitted into the Military Academy unless, in the opinion of the Board, he shall possess the requisite physical ability to serve his country in the arduous and laborious station of a Military Officer, not only at the time of his examination, but during his life, until age shall disable him.

18. No Cadet shall receive his warrant until after the January examination next ensuing his admission, and then only upon the certificate of the Academic Board that he has passed that examination in a satisfactory manner, and that his moral and military conduct previously thereto, has in like manner been satisfactory.

19. Each Cadet before receiving his warrant, shall, in the presence of the Superintendent, or of some officer deputed by him, subscribe to an engagement in the following form:

*UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.*

*I of the State of aged years, months, having been selected for an appointment as Cadet in the Military Academy of the United States, do hereby engage with the consent of my* (Parent, or Guardian) *in the event of my receiving such appointment, that I will serve in the army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. And I* DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR, *that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *and that I will serve them,* HONESTLY *and* FAITHFULLY, *against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the Officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.*

*Sworn and subscribed to, at this day of Eighteen hundred, and before*

## ARTICLE III.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

20. The Studies which shall be pursued, and the instruction which shall be given at the Military Academy, are comprised under the following heads:

1st. Infantry Tactics, Military Police and Discipline, and Administration.

2d. Mathematics.

3d. The French and Spanish Languages.

4th. Drawing.

5th. Electrics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

6th. Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

7th. Ordnance, the Science of Gunnery, and the duties of a Military Laboratory.

8th. Artillery Tactics.

9th. Cavalry Tactics, Equitation and Veterinary Science and Art.

10th. The use of the Sword, &c.

11th. Practical Military Engineering.

12th. Grammar, Geography, History, Ethics, &c., National and Military Law.

13th. Civil Engineering.

14th. Fortification, Military Science and Art.

### INFANTRY TACTICS AND MILITARY POLICE AND DISCIPLINE.

21. This course will conform to the system of Infantry Tactics and Military Police and Discipline, established for the government of the Army, and will embrace the schools of the soldier, company, and battalion, the evolutions of the line, the manual exercise and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, with the police and discipline of camp and garrison, and Military Administration.

### MATHEMATICS.

22. This course will comprehend *Algebra*, viz. Fundamental operations; involution and evolution; reduction and conversion of fractional and surd quantities; reduction and solution of equations, including those of the third degree; ratios and proportions; summation of infinite series and figurate numbers; nature and construction of logarithms.

*Geometry*, viz. Plane and solid geometry, and the formation and construction of determinate geometrical equations.

*Trigonometry*, viz. The solution of all the cases in plane and spherical trigonometry; spherical projections; analytical investigation of trigonometrical formulæ, and the construction of tables.

*Mensuration*, viz. Mensuration of planes and solids; principles and practice of common land surveying; different methods of plotting and calculating such surveys; trigonometrical surveying; measurement of heights and distances; use of instruments in plotting, surveying, &c.

*Descriptive Geometry*, viz. The graphic illustration and solution of problems in solid geometry generally, and the particular application of this method to the projections of the sphere, shades and shadows, and perspective.

*Analytical Geometry*, viz. Construction of algebraic expressions; solution of determinate problems; determination and discussion of the equations of the right line, plane and conic sections; discussion of the general equations of the second degree involving two or three variables; determination of loci, &c.

*Differential and Integral Calculus*, with its application to maxima and minima, the drawing of tangents, rectification of curves, radii of curvatures, quadratures, cubatures, &c.

### THE FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

23. French Grammar; reading and writing French; and translating English into French and French into English; Spanish Grammar; reading and writing Spanish; and translating English into Spanish and Spanish into English.

### DRAWING.

24. *Topography*, with lead pencil, pen and ink, and colors.
*Figures*, with pen and ink.
*Landscape*, with the lead pencil.
*Landscape*, with colors.

CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY, &c.

25. *Chemical Philosophy.*—Electrics, the theory and practice of analysis, and the examination of vegetable and animal productions.

*Application of Chemistry* to the arts of agriculture, distilling, tanning, dyeing, bleaching, gilding, pyrotechny, &c.

*Mineralogy and Geology*, viz. Classification, description, and practical determination of minerals; general structure and classification of rocks; uses of rocks and minerals; view of the different systems of geology and mineralogy; and an account of the minerals and geology of the United States.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

26. This course will embrace

First. *Mechanics of Solids*, viz. The equilibrium of forces; composition and decomposition of forces, centre of gravity; elementary machines; nature and effects of friction, and stiffness of cordage; the laws of uniform and variable rectilinear motions; falling bodies; general principles of curvilinear motion; motion of projectiles in vacuo, and in a resisting medium; central forces; laws of the planetary motions; vibrations of the pendulum; percussion; principles of rotary motion; general laws of the motions of a system.

*Mechanics of Fluids*, viz. General principles of the equilibrium and pressure of fluids; theory of the stability and oscillations of floating bodies; specific gravity; properties of liquids and gases; theory and practice of barometric measurements; theory of pumps; theory of effluent fluids; estimate of the force, motion, and resistance of fluids; application of the mechanics of solids and fluids to simple machines.

Second. *Acoustics.*—Theory of the internal structure of bodies; nature of sound; waves in general; velocity of sound in gases, liquids, and solids; pitch, intensity, and quality; divergence, decay, and inflexion; reflexion and refraction of sound; echoes, hearing and speaking trumpets, and the ear.

Third. *Optics.*—Nature of light; deviation of light at plane and spherical surfaces; spherical aberrations; coustics

and astigmatism; optical images; laws of vision; optical instruments; chromatics; color from interference produced from gratings by thin and thick plates, by small apertures and by unequal refrangibility; dispersion; chromatic aberrations; achromatism; internal reflexion; absorption; the rainbow; halos; polarization by reflexion, ordinary refraction, absorption and double refraction; circular polarization, and chromatics of polarized light.

Fourth. *Astronomy*, viz. A description of the solar system and of the celestial and terrestrial spheres; figure and magnitude of the earth; motions of the earth, with the vicissitudes and appearances arising therefrom; solution of problems on the globes; theory of the corrections arising from parallax, refraction, precession, nutation, and aberration; theory of the sun, with the formation of tables of his apparent motions; arrangement of the calendar; equation of time; secular variations in the elements of the sun's motions; theory of the moon's motions; solar and lunar eclipses; causes of the tides; general laws of the motions of the primary and secondary planets; comets, with the determination of the elements of their motions; application of spherical trigonometry to astronomy; use of instruments and tables; method of making, clearing, and calculating observations for the time, latitude, longitude, earth's magnetism and true meridian.

ORDNANCE AND SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

27. Nomenclature and description of the different kinds and parts of artillery, gun carriages, caissons, and other artillery carriages, of artillerist's implements, and military projectiles.

*Gunnery.*—Theory of gunnery.

*Pyrotechny.*—Making musket, rifle, pistol, cannon, and howitzer cartridges; preparation of strap, grape, and canister shot, priming tubes, fuzes, slow and quick match, port-fire, rockets, carcasses, fire balls, light balls, and incendiary composition; loading shells, shrapnel shot, and grenades; making musket balls; putting up stores for transportation; loading

caissons, and the manner of proving powder, shot and shells; inspecting guns, &c.

ARTILLERY TACTICS.

28. Exercise of field, siege, and garrison artillery; manœuvres of batteries; mechanical manœuvres and target practice.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

29. Comprising the schools of the trooper mounted; of the platoon; and of the squadron; equitation, and the veterinary science and art.

THE USE OF THE SWORD, &c.

30. Comprising the use of the small-sword and broadsword, and such military gymnastics as circumstances may permit.

PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING.

31. This course will embrace: The preparation of trench and battery materials; as gabions, fascines, sand bags, &c.; the manner of tracing and profiling batteries and intrenchments, by cords, pickets, and laths; the defilement of intrenchments and other works; the distribution and posting of working parties, with their implements and materials in the construction of batteries, intrenchments, &c.; the construction of the various revetments for batteries and intrenchments; the laying of platforms for field, siege, and garrison artillery; the construction of palisades, fraises, abatis, and trous-de-loup; the manner of placing intrenchments and other works, together with houses, walls, fences, &c., in a state of defence; the trace, defilement, and construction of the several kinds of saps; descent and passage of a ditch, and other operations of a siege; the manner of laying out, constructing, tamping and springing mines both for attack and defence, with the application of electricity thereto; trestle, ponton, and other bridge exercises; military reconnaissance of a portion of a route for the march of a column of troops, and of a locality for defensive works.

LITERATURE, HISTORY, ETHICS, AND LAW.

32. This course will embrace—

Literature, including Elements of Language, English Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric, and history of Literature.

The Elements of *Language* will include Phonology, Etymology, Ideography, and the principles of general grammar.

*English Grammar* will include the application of general grammar to the English language; syntax, prosody, orthoepy, orthography.

*Logic*, as a basis for rhetoric in its relations to language, will include terms, propositions, syllogisms, fallacies, and the laws of method and classification.

*Rhetoric* will include, 1st, its logical, ethical, and pathetical materials; 2d, its purposes, teaching, pleasing and moving; 3d, its processes, invention, arrangement, expression, memory, and delivery; 4th, its practice, in the analysis and reconstruction of oratorical models, especially of the military class, in declamation and composition.

*History of Literature* will include that of Greece, Rome, Italy, France, Germany and England.

*History* and *Geography* will include universal history; ancient, middle and modern; history of philosophy, and history of the United States.

*Physical* and *Political Geography*, in their relations to political and military results; ethnography; general formation of continents, climates, river systems, and mountain ranges.

*Ethics* will include, 1st, in its practical division, the duties, vices, and passions: 2d, in moral science, the pursuit of the *highest good* for each and all; the realization of excellence by virtue, the fulfilment of obligations to God, the country, to oneself and others; 3d, in its applications, the connection of ethical principles with the higher exercises in rhetoric, and with the common basis of all law.

*Law* will include, 1st, principles; 2d, international law; 3d, constitution of the United States; 4th, constitutional jurisprudence; 5th, rules of evidence, &c.; 6th, military law; courts-martial, their organization, powers, forms, and proceedings.

FORTIFICATION, MILITARY SCIENCE AND ART, AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

33. *Field Fortifications.*—Principles and methods of planning and constructing temporary works comprising intrenchments, enclosed works, batteries, lines, tête de ponts, with the modes of their attack and defence.

*Military Bridges.*—Comprising a description of the various kinds of temporary floating and fixed bridges used by armies and the principles of their construction.

*Fortification.*—Principles of planning and constructing permanent works for land and sea-coast defence, with an analysis and description of the modern systems of fortifications; the attack and defence of permanent works, including mines.

*Military Science and Art.*—The military organization of states and kingdoms; composition and organization of an army; strategy illustrated and explained by military history; the operations of a campaign, comprising the movements of troops and their general dispositions for attack and defence.

*Civil Engineering.*—Comprising building materials, masonry, carpentry, bridges, roads, railroads, canals, river and harbor constructions. The theory and description of mechanism and machines. The principles of architecture.

*Drawing.*—Descriptive drawing as applied to civil engineering, architecture and fortification.

34. The foregoing course of instruction will occupy five years; the parts assigned to each of which shall be as follows:—

*First Year.*—Practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; practical instruction in laboratory duty; instruction in the sword exercise, &c.; part of the course of literature, history, geography, and ethics; and first part of the course in mathematics.

*Second Year.*—Practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; instruction in the sword exercise, &c.; first part of the course

in French, rhetoric and history; and remaining part of the course in mathematics.

*Third Year.*—Practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; practical instruction in cavalry tactics; natural and experimental philosophy; remainder of the course in French; course in Spanish; and first part of the course in drawing.

*Fourth Year.*—Practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline; practical instruction in artillery tactics; practical instruction in cavalry tactics; civil engineering; chemistry; ethics, literature, history of philosophy, and logic; and the remainder of the course in drawing.

*Fifth Year.*—Theoretical and practical instruction in infantry tactics, police and discipline, with military administration; theoretical and practical instruction in artillery tactics; theoretical and practical instruction in cavalry tactics, with equitation and the veterinary science and art; theoretical and practical instruction in ordnance and the science of gunnery; theoretical and practical instruction in practical military engineering; law; mineralogy and geology; fortification and the military science and art.

35. A detailed programme of the course of instruction in each of the foregoing branches, shall be drawn up by the Academic Board, and submitted to the Secretary of War, and when approved by him, shall regulate the course of instruction, in which no changes shall be made without his authority.

36. From the termination of the examination in June, to the end of August, the Cadets shall be encamped; when the instruction shall be exclusively military. During the remaining period of the year instruction shall be given in all the courses of study.

37. The order of instruction in the several branches of each course, and the time to be employed in each branch, shall be determined by the Academic Board.

38. The daily allowance of time for the class studies shall be not less than nine nor more than ten hours. The distribution of the studies, and employment of time, during the day and year, shall, in general, conform to the annexed "Table of the Employment of Time."

TABLE *of the Employment of Time at the*

| CLASS. | From Reveille to 7 A. M. | From 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. | From 8 A. M. to 11 A.M. | From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First. | Roll call immediately after reveille; Police of quarters; Cleaning arms, accoutrements, &c.; Inspection of rooms, 30 minutes after reveille roll call; Study. | Breakfast at 7; Guard mounting at half past 7; Recreation; Class parade at 8. | Recitation in Fortification, Military Science and Art, &c., or Drawing in these branches of Study; Study. | Recitation in Equitation, &c., Ordnance and Gunnery, Artillery and Cavalry Tactics; Practical Engineering; Riding; Study. |
| Second. | | | Recitations in Civil Engineering or Drawing, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c.; Study. | Recitation in Electrics and Chemistry; Cavalry Exercises; Study. |
| Third. | | | Recitation in Natural and Experimental Philosophy; Study. | Recitation in Spanish or French; Study. |
| Fourth. | | | Recitation in Mathematics; Study. | Recitation in Rhetoric, History, &c.; Sword Exercise, &c.; Study. |
| Fifth. | | | Recitation in Mathematics; Study. | Recitation in Grammar, &c.; Sword Exercise, &c.; Study. |

*United States Military Academy.* See par. 37.

| From 1 P. M. to 2 P. M. | From 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. | From 4 P. M. to Sunset. | From Sunset to Evening Call to Quarters. | From Evening Call to Quarters to half-past 9 P. M. | From half-past 9 P. M. to 10 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dinner at 1; Recreation; Class parade at 2. | Recitations in Law, &c; Mineralogy and Geology; Infantry Tactics, &c.; Practical Engineering on the field; Study. | Military exercises; Recreation; Parade at Sunset. | Supper after parade; Recreation; Evening "Call to Quarters," 30 minutes after supper. | Study. | Tattoo at half-past 9; Signal to extinguish lights, and inspection of rooms at 10. |
| | Drawing; Landscape with lead pencil; Landscape with colors. | | | Study. | |
| | Drawing; Topography with lead pencil, pen and ink, and colors; Figures with pen and ink; Cavalry Exercises; Study. | | | Study. | |
| | Recitation in French; Study. | | | Study. | |
| | Recitation in Grammar, &c.; Sword Exercise, &c.; Study. | | | | |

## ARTICLE IV.

### CLASSIFICATION OF CADETS.

39. The Cadets shall be arranged in five distinct classes, corresponding with the five years of study. The Cadets employed on the first year's course will constitute the Fifth Class; those on the second year's course the Fourth Class; those on the third year's course the Third Class; those on the fourth year's course the Second Class; and those on the fifth year's course the First Class.

40. The classes shall be considered as taking their commencement on the 1st of July annually, on or before which day the result of the examination held in the preceding month shall be announced, and at no other time shall a Cadet be advanced or transferred from one class to another, unless prevented by sickness, or authorized absence, from attending at the aforesaid examination; in which case a special examination shall be granted him; but in no case shall a Cadet be passed from one class to another without a previous examination by the Academic Board.

## ARTICLE V.

### ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTION; AND DUTIES OF PROFESSORS AND ASSISTANTS.

41. The classes shall be divided into sections convenient for instruction in the different courses of study and exercises.

When a class is divided according to merit in any branch, the first section shall be composed of the Cadets highest in the order of merit in that branch; the second section of those next highest, and so on.

The sections thus formed shall be under the immediate tuition of the Professors, or Assistant and Acting-Assistant Professors and Instructors.

42. The Professors and heads of departments of instruction, in order to ascertain the proficiency of the sections intrusted immediately to their assistants; the relative merits and qualifications of the Cadets of the whole class, and the manner in which the assistants have performed their duty; shall visit and instruct all the sections in their respective departments, at such times and in such order as they shall consider best for the interest of the classes, or as the Superintendent shall direct.

43. The instruction in each branch of study of the course, shall be proportioned to the capacity of the different sections; the more profound and difficult investigations and subjects of the course, generally being confined to the higher sections.

44. The Professor or Instructor at the head of a separate department, shall be the judge of the proper mode of conveying instruction in his own department, and be held responsible for the correctness of that mode. Lectures on such portions of the studies as are most suitable to them, may be delivered by the Professor, with the assent of the Superintendent.

45. Every Professor, Assistant-Professor or Instructor, having the immediate charge of one or more sections of a class, shall keep daily notes of its or their progress, and rela tive merit of the members, and at the end of each week shall report the result to the Superintendent, in all cases through the head of each department, with such additional explanations as may be necessary to show the relative progress of the members of the respective sections. The head of the department shall at the same time recommend such transfers from section to section, as he may consider expedient.—(*See* form of this Report annexed.)

(See paragraph 45.)

*United States Military Academy.*

*Class . . . . . Department of . . . . . .*

*Section . . . . Report for the week ending . . . . . 18 . .*

| SCALE OF DAILY MERIT. | | THOROUGH. | | GOOD. | FAIR. | TOLERABLE. | | VERY IMPERFECT. | COMPLETE FAILURE. | MAXIMUM FOR THE WEEK. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3. | | 2.5 | 2 | 1.5 | | 1 | 0 | |
| NO. | NAMES. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. | TOTAL. | PROGRESS DURING THE WEEK. | |
| 1 | A . . . . . | .. | 3.0 | .. | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 11.5 | | |
| 2 | B . . . . . | 2.8 | .. | 3.0 | .. | 3.0 | .. | 11.8 | | |
| 3 | C . . . . . | .. | 3.0 | .. | 2.9 | .. | 2.9 | 11.8 | | |
| 4 | D . . . . . | 3.0 | 2.9 | .. | .. | .. | 2.9 | 11.8 | | |
| 5 | E. . . . . | 2.8 | .. | 2.8 | .. | 2.7 | .. | 11.1 | | |
| 6 | F. . . . . | 3.0 | .. | 3.0 | 3.0 | .. | .. | 12.0 | | |
| 7 | G. . . . . | 2.9 | .. | 3.0 | .. | 3.0 | .. | 11.9 | | |
| 8 | H . . . . . | 3.0 | .. | .. | 3.0 | .. | 3.0 | 12.0 | | |
| 9 | I. . . . . | 3.0 | .. | .. | 2.9 | .7 | .. | 11.5 | | |
| 10 | J . . . . . | .. | 2 8 | .. | 3.0 | .. | *a* | 11.6 | | |
| 11 | K . . . . . | .. | 2 3 | 3.0 | .. | 3.0 | 2.9 | 11.2 | | |
| 12 | L . . . . . | .. | 3.0 | 3.0 | .. | 2.6 | 2.9 | 11.5 | | |

*A. B.*

*To Assistant Professor of*
*C. D. Professor, U. S. M. A.*

NOTE.—*Rule* for determining the total amount of marks to be carried out on the weekly Class Reports.

At the end of the week, take the greatest number of days that any individual of the section has recited; this number multiplied by 3, will be the maximum for the week. The total for any individual who has recited the greatest number of days, will be the sum of his daily marks. To obtain the total for any one who has recited a less number of days, make the following proportion—as the number of days he has recited, is to the greatest number of days, so is the sum of his daily marks, to the required total.

46. From the weekly class reports and conduct roll of each month, a consolidated report of the progress shall be made and forwarded to the Inspector of the Military Academy, who shall transmit an abstract of the same to the parent or guardian of each Cadet, accompanied by such remarks as the superintendent may attach relative to the conduct of the Cadet in conformity with paragraph 139.

47. *Infantry Tactics, Military Police and Discipline, and Military Administration.* The corps of Cadets shall receive practical instruction in infantry tactics daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) from the 15th to the 31st of March, from the 15th to the 31st of May, and from the 1st of September to the 1st of November.

During the encampment, the Cadets shall receive practical instructions in this branch daily, (Sundays excepted;) the fifth class commencing with the "School of the Soldier," and the whole progressing as far in the schools of the company and battalion, as time will permit.

Such theoretical instruction shall be given during the encampment as may be necessary to render the practice effective.

The *first class* shall be divided into two equal parts, according to merit in ethics, and be instructed in this branch of the course, including military administration, in conformity with the "Table of the Employment of Time."

The rules of military police and discipline shall be taught and practised throughout the year in the performance of all the duties of the institution.

48. *Mathematics.* For instruction in mathematics, the *fourth* and *fifth* classes shall in September, be divided into sections, the *fourth* class according to merit in mathematics, and the *fifth* class according to an alphabetical roll. After the January examination, these classes shall be divided into sections according to merit in mathematics.

49. *French and Spanish Languages.* For instruction in French, the *third* and *fourth* classes shall in September, be divided into sections, the third class according to merit in French, and the fourth class according to merit in English

studies. After the January examination, the fourth class shall be divided into sections, according to merit in French.

For instruction in *Spanish*, the *third* class shall be divided into sections, in September, according to merit in French, and after the January examination, according to merit in Spanish.

50. *Drawing.* For instruction in this branch, the *third* class shall be divided into two equal parts, by taking from the general merit roll in September, and from the merit roll in drawing, after the January examination, those Cadets classified by the odd numbers for the first section, or part, and those by the even numbers for the second section, or part.

The *second* class shall receive instruction in this branch arranged according to merit in drawing.

51. *Electrics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.* For instruction in *Electrics* and *Chemistry*, the *second* class shall be divided into sections, in September, according to "general merit," and after the January examination, according to merit in chemistry.

For instruction in *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, the *first* class shall in September be divided into sections according to merit in ethics. For review of these subjects, the class shall be divided into sections as for practical engineering.

52. *Natural and Experimental Philosophy.* For instruction in this branch, the *third* class shall be divided into sections in September, according to merit in mathematics, and after the January examination, according to merit in this branch.

53. *Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery and Laboratory duty.* For instruction in this branch, the *first* class shall be divided into sections, when commencing the subject according to "General merit," and after the January examination, according to merit in this study.

Practical instruction in the duties of the laboratory, shall be given to the *first* class during a part of the period of the encampment, and to the *fifth* class, between the 1st of April and the 15th of May.

54. *Artillery Tactics.* The *first*, *second*, *third* and *fourth*

classes, shall receive practical instruction in artillery tactics daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from the 1st of April to the 15th of May. The *fifth* class shall receive like practical instruction when not engaged at the laboratory. During the encampment, the whole corps of Cadets shall daily (Sundays excepted) receive practical instruction in this branch. Such theoretical instruction shall be given to the *first* class during the encampment, as may be necessary to render the practice effective.

The *first* class shall be divided into sections as for ordnance and the science of gunnery, and be instructed in this branch of the course in conformity with the "Table of the Employment of Time."

55. *Cavalry Tactics, Equitation, and the Veterinary Science and Art.* For instruction in this branch, the *first* class shall be divided as for ordnance and the science of gunnery, the *second* class as for electrics, chemistry, &c., and the *third* class as for drawing. The *second* and *third* classes shall receive practical, and the *first* class practical and theoretical instruction in this branch, in conformity with the "Table of the Employment of Time."

56. *The use of the Sword and Military Gymnastics.* For instruction in the use of the sword, the *fourth* and *fifth* classes shall be divided into sections as for English studies, and shall be taught in conformity with the "Table of the Employment of Time."

For military gymnastics, the whole corps shall be divided and instructed as circumstances may permit.

57. *Practical Engineering.* For instruction in this branch the *first* class shall be divided, as for cavalry, &c., and as for ethics, for the morning and afternoon exercises, and be taught in conformity with the "Table of the Employment of Time." It shall receive practical instruction, also, during a part of the period of the encampment, and from 4 to 5½ P. M., during the month of April and to the 15th of May.

58. *Literature, History, Ethics, and Law.* For instruction in literature, history, geography, and ethics, the *fifth* class shall be divided into sections, in September, from an alpha-

betical roll, and after the January examination, according to merit in this department.

For instruction in history and rhetoric, the *fourth* class shall be divided into sections according to merit in this department.

For instruction in ethics, literature, history of philosophy, and logic, the *second* class shall be divided into sections as for civil engineering. For instruction in law, the *first* class shall be divided into sections according to merit in this department.

59. *Civil Engineering, Fortification, Military Science, and Art.* For instruction in civil engineering, the *second* class shall be divided into sections, in September, according to merit in philosophy, and after the January examination, according to merit in civil engineering.

For instruction in fortification, military science, and art, the *first* class shall be divided into sections, in September, according to merit in civil engineering, and after the January examination, according to merit in fortification.

## ARTICLE VI.

### GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.

60. An annual examination of the classes, preparatory to their advancement, shall commence on the first day of June, (except when that day comes on Sunday or Monday, when it shall be on the first Tuesday,) at which time the Cadets shall be examined by the Academic Board or its Committees, in all the branches of study and instruction through which they have passed in the previous year, in presence of the *Board of

* EXTRACT FROM AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED AUGUST 8TH, 1846.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be authorized to appoint a Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination of the Military Academy,

Visitors, or such members as it shall designate, and such other literary and scientific gentlemen as may be invited to attend.

61. A semi-annual examination shall be held by the Academic Board, commencing on the second day of January, (the third when the second falls on Sunday.)

62. *At the Annual Examination in June*, the Academic Board shall examine, arrange in order of merit, and determine the proficiency of the Cadets of the First Class in the studies prescribed for that class.

For the purpose of examining the Cadets of the other classes in the studies respectively pursued by them, the Superintendent shall divide the Academic Board into two committees, as nearly equal in numbers as may be, each committee to examine, arrange in order of merit, and determine the proficiency of the Cadets in such branches of study as the Superintendent shall direct.

2d. *At the Semi-Annual Examination in January*, the Academic Board shall examine, &c., the Cadets of the Fifth Class in the studies prescribed for that class, and the examination, &c., of the other classes shall be made by two committees, as provided for the June Examination.

whose duty it shall be to report to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the next succeeding session, the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the Institution.—*Provided*, That the whole number of Visitors each year, shall not exceed the half of the number of the States in the Union; and that they shall be selected, alternately from every second State, each member being a *bona fide* resident citizen of the State from which he shall be appointed; that not less than six members shall be taken from among officers actually serving in the militia; and that a second member shall not be taken from any Congressional district, until every other district in the State shall have supplied a member.—*Provided further*, That no compensation shall be made to said members, beyond the payment of their expenses for board and lodging while at the Military Academy, and an allowance not to exceed eight cents per mile, for travelling by the shortest mail route from their respective homes to the Academy, and back to their homes.

REGULATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1ST, 1839.

No person who has been a Cadet at the Military Academy and dismissed, shall ever be appointed a visitor to attend the examinations at that Institution; nor shall any graduate be so appointed previous to the expiration of ten years from the period of his graduation.

3d. The Superintendent may at his discretion be a member of either committee, and preside therein; otherwise the senior member of the Academic Board present shall preside.

4th. Each member of the Examining Committee shall keep careful notes of the examination, and be prepared to give full and ample information to the entire Board, when necessary, of the performance of every one examined. And to increase the chances of accurate classification and the ascertainment of cases of deficiency, every Instructor, charged with the instruction of a section, shall carefully prepare and submit to the Examining Committee, just before the examination, a list of such section, arranged in the order of merit as suggested by the marks, during the term, and the impression which the daily recitations may have left upon his mind; noting every case of doubtful proficiency by a note of interrogation opposite the name of the doubtful individual. The Committee shall report all cases of doubtful proficiency to the entire Board, with all the facts of each particular case, to the end that all doubt may be settled by a vote of the whole Board taken by ayes and noes.

5th. The principal assistant in the branch of study under examination shall be a member of the Academic Board, or of the committee for all the purposes above mentioned; and the Instructor of the section under examination shall be a member of the Academic Board, or of the committee, as the case may be, for the purposes of examining and arranging it in order of merit.

6th. Notes of the proceedings and the rolls determined by each committee, shall be kept by an officer detailed for that purpose, and shall be delivered by him to the Secretary of the Academic Board for preservation among the records of the Board.

7th. The cases of deficiency reported by the committees shall be re-examined by the whole Board for final determination in each case.

At each examination the Academic Board shall report to the Secretary of War, (see form annexed,) all Cadets who are deficient in conduct or studies, to be suspended, turned

(*See* paragraph 62.)

*Report of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, who at the Examination in . . . . . 18 . . were pronounced not Proficient.*

| No. | NAMES. | STATE. | CLASS. | AGE. | | TIME AT ACADEMY. | | IN WHAT DEFICIENT. | APTITUDE. | HABITS WITH REGARD TO. | | SPECIAL REMARKS IN EACH CASE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Yrs. | Mos. | Yrs. | Mos. | | | Study. | General Conduct. | |
| 1 | A. . . . . | N. Y. | 1 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 6 | Engineering. | Fair. | Idle. | Inattentive to regulations. | |
| 2 | B. . . . . | Ga. | 2 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 6 | Philosophy. | Good. | Idle. | Extremely inattentive to regulations. | |
| 3 | C. . . . . | Ia. | 2 | 19 | 10 | | 4 | Chemistry. | Little. | Variable. | Very inattentive to regulations. | |
| 4 | D. . . . . | Mass. | 2 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 6 | Chemistry and Drawing. | Ordinary. | Very idle. | Inattentive to regulations. | |
| 5 | E. . . . . | At Large. | 3 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 6 | Mathematics. | Fair. | Idle. | Inattentive to regulations. | |
| 6 | F. . . . . | Md. | 3 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 4 | Drawing. | Little. | Rather studious. | Very inattentive to regulations. | |
| 7 | G. . . . . | Fla. | 4 | 18 | 2 | | 6 | Mathematics and English Studies. | Very little. | Very studious. | Attentive to regulations. | |
| 8 | H. . . . . | Ky. | 4 | 16 | 10 | | 4 | Mathematics and Conduct. | Fair. | Idle. | Utterly regardless of regulations. | |
| 9 | I. . . . . | La. | 4 | 17 | 3 | | 6 | Mathematics. | Very little. | Studious. | Rather inattentive to regulations. | |
| 10 | J. . . . . | N. H. | 4 | 18 | | | 6 | English Studies. | Very little. | Variable. | Rather attentive to regulations. | |
| 11 | K. . . . . | Tenn. | 4 | 17 | 1 | | 4 | Mathematics and English Studies. | Ordinary. | Idle. | Extremely inattentive to regulations. | |
| 12 | L. . . . . | N. J. | 4 | 18 | 3 | | 6 | Mathematics and English Studies. | Very little. | Very studious. | Attentive to regulations. | |
| 13 | M. . . . . | Me. | 4 | 18 | | | 6 | Mathematics. | Little. | Very studious. | Rather inattentive to regulations | |
| 14 | N. . . . . | Mich. | 4 | 17 | 4 | | 6 | Mathematics. | Ordinary. | Very idle. | Inattentive to regulations. | |

back, or discharged. And the Superintendent may at any other time bring any Cadet before the Board, to be examined and reported in like manner, if found hopelessly deficient in studies or conduct.

63. The Superintendent shall annually in the month of November, report to the War Department, for publication in the Army Register, the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, as determined at the examination in the preceding June, and shall specify the studies in which they particularly excel. [See form annexed.]

## ARTICLE VII.

### MERIT ROLLS.

64. At the January examinations, the Academic Board shall form rolls, in which the names of the Cadets shall be arranged in their respective classes, in the order of their merit or proficiency in each branch of instruction upon which they have been examined.

65. At the June examinations, the Academic Board shall, in addition to rolls similar to those described in the preceding paragraph, form others, in which the merit of each Cadet in each branch of instruction upon which he has been examined, shall be denoted by a number proportional to his proficiency, and to the importance of the subject; and in which the names of the Cadets shall be arranged in their respective classes in the order of aggregate merit, as determined for each, by the addition of the numbers expressing his merit in each particular branch; but in forming the general merit roll of the First Class, the result of the final examination shall be incorporated with the results of former examinations, [see form annexed,] except in Conduct, in which for the final standing, only the last three years shall be considered.

66. At each January examination, a roll shall be formed of the Fifth Class, similar to the one described in the preceding paragraph, omitting *Conduct*.

The following List of Cadets is attached to the Army Register in conformity with a Regulation for the Government of the United States Military Academy, requiring the Names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each Annual Examination.

Reported at the Examination in June, 18—.

| NO. | NAMES. | APPOINTED FROM | SCIENCE AND ART IN WHICH EACH CADET PARTICULARLY EXCELS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *First Class.* | | |
| 1 | G. A. D..... | N. Y..... | Fortification, Military Science and Art, Law and Literature, Practical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology. Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Infantry Tactics, &c., Artillery Tactics, Cavalry Tactics, Equitation, &c., Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, Drawing, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Spanish, French, Mathematics, Rhetoric, History, &c., and Literature, History, Geography, and Ethics. |
| 2 | A. B. E..... | Mass..... | Fortification, Military Science and Art, Law and Literature, Practical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Infantry Tactics, &c., Artillery Tactics, Cavalry Tactics, Equitation, &c., Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, Drawing, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Spanish, French and Mathematics. |
| 3 | D. E. W..... | Ohio..... | Fortification, Military Science and Art, Law and Literature, Practical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Infantry Tactics, &c., Artillery Tactics, Cavalry Tactics, Equitation, &c., Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, Drawing, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, History, &c., and Literature, History, Geography, and Ethics. |
| 4 | C. G. H..... | Ia..... | Fortification, Military Science and Art, Law and Literature, Practical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Infantry Tactics, &c., Artillery Tactics, Civil Engineering. Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Spanish, French, Mathematics, Rhetoric, History, &c., and Literature, History, Geography, and Ethics. |

| NO. | NAMES. | APPOINTED FROM | SCIENCE AND ART IN WHICH EACH CADET PARTICULARLY EXCELS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *First Class—continued.* | | |
| 5 | Q. A. B..... | At large... | Fortification, Military Science and Art, Law and Literature, Practical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology, Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Infantry Tactics, &c., Artillery Tactics, Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Spanish, French, Mathematics, Rhetoric, History, &c., and Literature, History, Geography, and Ethics. |
| | *Second Class.* | | |
| 1 | P. C H..... | Me..... | Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, and Drawing. |
| 2 | D.H. B..... | Ill..... | Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., Electrics and Chemistry, and Drawing. |
| 3 | J. M. H..... | Pa..... | Civil Engineering, Electrics and Chemistry, and Drawing. |
| 4 | R. E. M..... | S. C..... | Civil Engineering, Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c., and Drawing. |
| 5 | C. H. R..... | Mass..... | Civil Engineering, and Electrics and Chemistry. |
| | *Third Class.* | | |
| 1 | D. G. L..... | Ill..... | Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Spanish, French, and Drawing. |
| 2 | E. H. N..... | Ohio..... | Natural and Experimental Philosophy, French and Drawing. |
| 3 | T. L. M..... | N. Y..... | Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Drawing. |
| 4 | P. O. T..... | At large... | Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and French. |
| 5 | A. G. R..... | Va..... | Natural and Experimental Philosophy. |
| | *Fourth Class.* | | |
| 1 | B. T. F..... | At large... | Mathematics, Rhetoric, History, &c., and French. |
| 2 | R. J. B..... | N. C..... | Mathematics and Rhetoric, History, &c. |
| 3 | T. L. M..... | Miss..... | Mathematics and French. |
| 4 | P. M. T..... | Pa..... | Mathematics. |
| 5 | R. N. A..... | Ia..... | Mathematics and French. |
| | *Fifth Class.* | | |
| 1 | R. L. B ..... | Me..... | Mathematics and Literature, History, &c. Geography and Ethics. |
| 2 | H. M. C..... | Pa..... | Mathematics, and Literature, History, &c. Geography and Ethics. |
| 3 | C. T. D. ..... | Mass..... | Mathematics, and Literature, History, &c., and Ethics. |
| 4 | P. R. J..... | Me..... | Mathematics, and Literature, History, &c., Geography and Ethics. |
| 5 | N. B. S..... | At large... | Mathematics. |

(See paragraph 65.)

GENERAL MERIT ROLL OF THE FIRST CLASS, JUNE 18 . . . .

| No. | NAMES. | MERIT IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | General Merit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mathematics. | Literature, History, &c., Geography and Ethics. | Rhetoric, History, &c. | Natural and Experimental Philosophy. | French. | Spanish. | Civil Engineering. | Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c. | Electrics and Chemistry. | Drawing. | Fortification, Military Science and Art. | Law and Literature. | Practical Engineering. | Mineralogy and Geology. | Ordnance and Gunnery. | Infantry Tactics, &c. | Artillery Tactics. | Cavalry Tactics, Equitation, &c. | Conduct. | |
| 1 | G. A. D..... | 300.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 300.0 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 150.0 | 91.3 | 300.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 19.1 | 197.3 | 2,305.1 |
| 2 | A. B. E..... | 295.3 | 44.7 | 47.9 | 295.6 | 97.5 | 91.3 | 85.3 | 98.3 | 147.5 | 100.0 | 285.3 | 96.7 | 47.5 | 96.7 | 98.3 | 49.1 | 48.3 | 45.1 | 193.8 | 2,264.2 |
| 3 | D. E. W..... | 276.7 | 49.4 | 48.4 | 278.2 | 69.1 | 65.4 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 145.1 | 94.2 | 290.2 | 93.4 | 49.1 | 98.2 | 96 7 | 45.9 | 49.1 | 27.2 | 194.5 | 2,161,0 |
| 4 | O. G. H..... | 281.3 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 291.3 | 92.5 | 93.8 | 80.4 | 96.7 | 142.6 | 56.5 | 280.4 | 98.3 | 46.7 | 95.1 | 93.4 | 46.7 | 47.5 | 30.4 | 168.8 | 2,140.2 |
| 5 | Q. A. B..... | 286.0 | 45.8 | 46.8 | 286.9 | 91.3 | 97.5 | 65.8 | 93.4 | 130.4 | 57.9 | 265.8 | 95.1 | 39.4 | 88.6 | 95.1 | 47.5 | 44.3 | 28.8 | 178.5 | 2,084.9 |
| 6 | A. A. R..... | 290.6 | 39.0 | 41.6 | 282.6 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 90.2 | 83.7 | 128.0 | 69.5 | 270.7 | 86.9 | 43.4 | 91.8 | 82.1 | 39.4 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 168.3 | 2,076.9 |
| 7 | C. B. I..... | 267.4 | 41.6 | 39.0 | 265.2 | 85.1 | 70.3 | 86.9 | 85.3 | 118.2 | 76.8 | 275.6 | 90.2 | 40.2 | 93.4 | 90.2 | 43.4 | 45.9 | 25.6 | 163.0 | 2,003.3 |
| 8 | R. G. L..... | 262.7 | 46.8 | 45.8 | 273.9 | 82.7 | 87.6 | 52.8 | 77.2 | 113.4 | 60.8 | 221.9 | 78.8 | 45.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 25.6 | 33.7 | 50.0 | 178.8 | 2,002.2 |
| 9 | L. B. C..... | 258.1 | 47.9 | 44.7 | 260.8 | 74.0 | 79.0 | 88.6 | 86.9 | 115.8 | 72.8 | 260.9 | 83.7 | 48.3 | 83.7 | 85.3 | 36.9 | 45.1 | 45.9 | 178.5 | 1,996.5 |
| 10 | M. R..... | 272.0 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 269.5 | 70.3 | 85.1 | 78.8 | 90.2 | 140.2 | 43.4 | 217.0 | 85.3 | 36.1 | 82.1 | 83.7 | 42.6 | 32.1 | 48.3 | 163.3 | 1,925.9 |
| 11 | A. C. H..... | 193.0 | 27.6 | 38.0 | 230.4 | 54.3 | 67.9 | 77.2 | 88.6 | 137.8 | 78.1 | 247.3 | 69.1 | 37.9 | 85.3 | 88.6 | 48.3 | 46.7 | 36.1 | 195.0 | 1,835.2 |
| 12 | J. E..... | 230.2 | 48.9 | 42.1 | 217.3 | 67.9 | 54.3 | 51.8 | 91.8 | 120.7 | 85.5 | 295.1 | 75.6 | 37.8 | 77.2 | 80.4 | 29.6 | 39.4 | 42.6 | 130.4 | 1,818 6 |
| 13 | D. M. E..... | 239.5 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 234.7 | 58.0 | 96.2 | 83.7 | 69.1 | 135.3 | 49.2 | 187.8 | 88.6 | 42.6 | 90.2 | 72.3 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 23.1 | 177.0 | 1,812.4 |
| 14 | J. C. S..... | 234.8 | 43.7 | 47.3 | 243.4 | 79.0 | 74.0 | 69.1 | 78.8 | 89.0 | 84.0 | 236.5 | 77.2 | 33.7 | 78.8 | 65.8 | 35.3 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 162.3 | 1,812.3 |
| 15 | H. E K..... | 206.9 | 47.3 | 43.7 | 208.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 72.3 | 125.6 | 81.1 | 207.3 | 70.7 | 41.8 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 26.4 | 35.3 | 23.9 | 165.3 | 1,791.9 |
| 16 | W. H. C..... | 216.2 | 42.1 | 48.9 | 173.9 | 96.2 | 58.0 | 88.8 | 75.6 | 132.9 | 65.2 | 231.7 | 91.8 | 29.6 | 72.3 | 49.5 | 41.8 | 43.4 | 24.7 | 139.9 | 1,722.3 |
| 17 | H. C. M..... | 225.5 | 46.3 | 35.6 | 256.5 | 59.2 | 51.8 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 123.1 | 47.8 | 256.0 | 80.4 | 25.6 | 64.2 | 67.4 | 33.7 | 36.1 | 28.0 | 140.4 | 1,696.1 |

67. The relative value to be given to the different subjects in forming the general merit roll of each class is represented by the following numbers:—

*For the First Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fortification and Military Science | 3 |
| Civil Engineering | 1 |
| Practical Engineering | ½ |
| Natural and Experimental Philosophy | 3 |
| Mathematics | 3 |
| Law, &c. | 1 |
| Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c. | 1 |
| Rhetoric and History | ½ |
| Literature, History, Geography and Ethics | ½ |
| Mineralogy and Geology | 1 |
| Electrics and Chemistry | 1½ |
| Ordnance and Science of Gunnery | 1½ |
| Infantry Tactics, Military Administration, &c. | 1 |
| Artillery Tactics | 1 |
| Cavalry Tactics, Equitation, and Veterinary Science | 1 |
| Drawing | 1 |
| French Language | 1 |
| Spanish Language | 1 |
| Conduct | 1½ |

*Second Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil Engineering | 2 |
| Ethics, Literature, Logic, &c. | 1½ |
| Electrics and Chemistry | 1½ |
| Drawing | 1 |
| Conduct | 1 |

*Third Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural and Experimental Philosophy | 3 |
| Spanish Language | 1 |
| French Language | 1 |
| Drawing | 1 |
| Conduct | 1 |

*Fourth Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathematics | 3 |
| Rhetoric and History | 1 |
| French Language | 1 |
| Conduct | 1 |

*Fifth Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathematics | 2 |
| Literature, History, Geography, and Ethics | 1½ |
| Conduct | 1 |

CONDUCT ROLLS.

68. All delinquencies of Cadets shall be recorded according to the following scale:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| An offence of the | 1st | class | counts | 5 |
| " " | 2d | | " | 4 |
| " " | 3d | | " | 3 |
| " " | 4th | | " | 2 |
| " " | 5th | | " | 1 |

In the first year offences count one-third less, and are not recorded before the 15th of July.

69. When any Cadet shall have 100 demerit in six months, he shall be declared deficient in conduct.

70. A duplicate of each merit roll will be forwarded to the Department of War; and the rolls shall also be entered in the Register of Merit kept at the Academy.

71. The Superintendent shall cause abstracts of the merit rolls to be printed annually, from the Academic Register; a copy of which shall be sent to the parent or guardian of each Cadet.

## ARTICLE VIII.

GRADUATION AND PROMOTION.

72. Each Cadet of the First Class, who at the annual examination is found proficient in the prescribed Academic Course, shall receive a diploma signed by the Superintendent and Members of the Academic Board.

The names of the graduates shall be presented to the Secretary of War by the Inspector, with the recommendations of the Academic Board for commission in the several corps of the army, according to the duties each may be judged competent to perform.

If the Academic Board doubt the physical ability of a graduate for military service, his case shall be referred to a Board composed of the Superintendent, the Commandant of Cadets, the medical officers provided in paragraph 17.

73. No Cadet shall be promoted until he has completed the course of studies at the Academy and received a regular degree from the Academic Board.

74. In the promotion of Cadets, the rank of each shall correspond with his standing on the roll of general merit established by the Academic Board.

75. No Cadet resigning his warrant, or otherwise separated from the Academy before the completion of his studies, shall receive an appointment in the army, until after the promotion of the class to which he belonged; nor then, if such appointment interferes with the rank of any Cadet of that class.

76. No Cadet dismissed from the Institution, or compelled to resign on account of idleness, neglect of duty, or any species of misconduct, shall be appointed to any military office or post, in the service of the United States, until at least one year after the promotion of the class to which he belonged.

77. No Cadet having been publicly dismissed, shall ever afterwards be admitted into the Military Academy.

## ARTICLE IX.

### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

78. The Superintendent is authorized to grant leaves of absence to the Professors, Assistant Professors, Instructors, and other Officers attached to the Academy, during the entire period of the Cadets' encampment: except those whose services may be required for practical instruction in the field in

engineering, topography, surveying, and other branches, the theory of which has been taught the Cadets, or for any other duties appertaining to their respective departments; and the persons so retained on duty during the encampment, may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be granted leaves of absence at such other times, as the good of the service will permit, and for a period not to exceed the length of the encampment.

79. The Superintendent is authorized to grant leaves of absence to the Cadets, at the request of their parents or guardians, during the entire period of an encampment, *provided* that no Cadet shall have more than one leave of absence; and that each Cadet so permitted to be absent shall have been present at least two Academic years; and *provided further*, that all Cadets so entitled to leaves of absence, who shall have 350 demerit for the two preceding years, shall be detained twelve days from the beginning of the encampment; those having 325 and under 350, ten days; those having 300 and under 325, eight days; those having 275 and under 300, five days; those having 250 and under 275, three days; and those having 200 and under 250, two days.

80. The pay of all Cadets who neglect to join the Military Academy at the expiration of their leaves of absence, shall be stopped; nor shall the pay so stopped be issued to them unless they shall have been prevented from joining by sickness, or some other unavoidable cause.

81. Any Cadet who shall fail to join the Academy at the expiration of his leave of absence, and shall remain absent for a longer period than two months, shall be dropped from the rolls.

82. When a Cadet applies for leave of absence on account of ill health, his application must be accompanied by the certificate of the senior Medical Officer present, after the following form:—

*Cadet* ———, *of the U. S. Military Academy, having applied for a certificate on which to ground an application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this Cadet, and find that* ———[*Here the nature of the disease, wound, or disability, is to be fully stated, and the period during which the Cadet has suffered under its effects.*]

*And that in consequence thereof, he is, in my opinion, unfit for duty. I further declare my belief that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than* ———[*Here state explicitly an opinion as to the period which will probably elapse before the Cadet will be able to resume his duties. When there is no reason to expect a recovery, or when the prospect of recovery is distant and uncertain, it must be stated.*]

*Dated at* ———, *this* ——— *day of* ———, 18—

[*Signature of the medical officer.*]

Which certificate is to be forwarded to the Inspector of the Academy for his orders in the case.

83. When a Cadet is prevented by ill health from joining the Academy, he shall, on the fifteenth day of each month, transmit a certificate of the state of his health in the foregoing form, to the Superintendent, for the Inspector of the Academy. This certificate must be signed by a medical officer of the army when practicable; but should there be none in the vicinity, a resident physician of the place must sign the same, and his standing must be attested by a magistrate, or some person known to the authorities of the Academy.

84. Cadets when absent will promptly report to the Superintendent any change in their address.

## ARTICLE X.

### UNIFORM, FURNITURE, ETC.

85. The uniform of the Professors, and Instructors not commissioned officers of the Army, shall be a citizen's blue cloth dress coat, with buttons of the Corps of Engineers; round black hat; pantaloons and vest plain, white, or dark blue; cravat or stock, black. The uniform of the Chaplain shall be the dress usually worn by the clergy.

### UNIFORM FOR CADETS.

86. *Coat.*—Gray cloth coatee, single-breasted; three rows of eight gilt bullet-buttons in front; and button-holes of black

silk cord in the herring-bone form, with a festoon turned at the back end; stand-up collar, trimmed with black silk lace, to rise no higher than to permit the chin to turn freely over it, to hook in front at the bottom, and to slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side; cuffs four inches wide; buttons on the hip to range with the lower buttons on the breast; on the collar one blind button-hole of cord, formed like that of the breast, four inches long, with a button on each side; cord holes in the like form, to proceed from three buttons, placed lengthwise on the skirts, with three buttons down the plaits; cuffs to be indented, with three buttons and cord holes likewise on each sleeve, corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, in the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.

87. *Riding Jacket.*—Gray cloth, single-breasted; stand-up collar, trimmed with black silk lace, (90,) one gilt button, (92,) one-half an inch in diameter, on each side of the collar, and eight gilt buttons, (92,) seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, down the breast; small pocket covered by a flap, on the right side, for carrying percussion caps.

88. *Overcoat.*—Gray kersey, double-breasted; to reach two inches below the knee; stand and fall collar, rising to the tip of the ear, and hooked in front; buttons, gilt, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter: device a spread eagle, with shield, and having the word "CADET" near the margin at top, and the letters "U. S. M. A." at bottom; six buttons down the front on each side; two buttons at the hip, and one at the bottom of each plait behind: cape of the same material as the coat, sixteen and one-half inches in length, to button in front; body cape, and skirts, lined with woollen, sleeves with twilled muslin.

89. *Fatigue Jacket.*—Brown linen drilling; single-breasted, with a stand and fall collar; one gilt button half an inch in diameter, (92,) on each side of the collar, and ten buttons of the same size and device down the breast.

90. *Vest.*—For *winter*, gray cloth; single-breasted; gilt buttons; (93.) For *summer*, white. The vest is not an indispensable part of the uniform; it may be worn or not at the

option of the Cadet, but when worn, must be of the prescribed uniform; when it is not worn, the coat must be buttoned whenever out of quarters.

91. *Trousers.*—For *winter*, gray cloth, with a black stripe, one inch wide, down the outer seam. For *summer*, white drilling. For *riding*, gray kersey; reinforced on the inside; faced at bottom with black leather for the space of eight inches; outer seam slashed at bottom the same length.

92. *Cap.*—Black; round crown; seven inches high, or more, in proportion to the size of the Cadet: with a circular vizor in front; black worsted pompon, eight inches long, set in a yellow metal socket; cap plate worn on front of cap. The whole according to pattern deposited with the Quartermaster at West Point.

93. *Forage Cap.*—According to pattern deposited with the Quartermaster at West Point.

94. *Necessaries, etc.*—Each Cadet shall keep himself supplied with the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

One black stock.
*Two pairs of Monroe shoes,
*Two pairs of white gloves,
Two sets of white belts and throgs,
*Seven shirts, and seven collars,
*Six pairs of worsted socks,
*Six pairs of cotton socks,
*Four pairs of summer drawers,
*Three pairs of winter drawers,
*Four pocket handkerchiefs,
*Four towels,
*One clothes bag, made of ticken,
*One clothes brush,
*One hair brush,
*One tooth brush,
*One comb,
One mattress,
One pillow,

* Cadets are required to bring with them to the Academy the articles marked thus *.

*Two pillow cases,
*Two pairs of sheets,
One pair of blankets, and one quilted bed cover,
One chair,
One tumbler,
*One leather trunk,
One account book.

95. All articles of uniform, clothing, and equipments, must be made in strict conformity to the approved patterns.

96. No other dress than that which is prescribed, shall be worn by a Cadet on any occasion, without permission.

97. Each Cadet will unite with his room-mate in purchasing, for their common use, one looking-glass, one washstand, one wash-basin, one pail, and one broom, and shall be required to have one table, of the pattern that may be prescribed by the Superintendent.

98. Cadets are prohibited from selling, or otherwise disposing of their clothing, books, or any other article which they may have purchased for their own use, without the permission of the Superintendent.

### DRESS FOR CADETS WHEN ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

99. Cadets when on leave of absence are permitted to wear an undress frock coat, similar to that worn by the Lieutenants of the Army, but without the shoulder straps; gilt buttons, (92;) pantaloons white drilling, or those established by Army Regulations as uniform for officers of the Engineer Corps. No other military dress will be permitted to be worn, except the uniform for Cadets; but the Cadets may at their option wear plain citizen's clothing.

## ARTICLE XI.

### PAY AND ACCOUNTS.

100. Two dollars a month shall be deposited with the Treasurer from the pay of each Cadet, to be applied at the time of his promotion, to the purchase of a uniform, and of equipments.

101. No Cadet shall contract any debt without permission of the Superintendent; all his authorized debts shall be paid by the Treasurer.

102. Each Cadet shall keep a book, in which shall be charged every article he may purchase on credit. This book shall be examined by the Superintendent, and if found correct, shall be a voucher to the Treasurer for the liquidation of the debts of the Cadet.

103. The Treasurer shall keep an account with each Cadet, in which he shall credit him with his monthly pay, and charge him with the sums paid to his creditors. Proper receipts will be taken by the Treasurer, and kept on file in his office, for all moneys paid by him on account of any Cadet.

104. Cadets will be permitted to inspect their accounts on application for that purpose, at such times as the Superintendent may prescribe.

105. On the proper adjustment of their accounts after each muster, the Cadets shall sign receipt rolls for their pay; but no Cadet shall, without permission of the Superintendent, be entitled to receive the balance, if any, which may be due to him, until he shall be promoted or discharged.

106. Any Cadet refusing to sign the receipt rolls after his accounts have been properly adjusted by the Treasurer, shall be dismissed the service.

## ARTICLE XII.

### DISCIPLINE.

107. The Professors, Instructors, and Cadets of the Military Academy, are by law subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

108. Cadets may be tried by a Garrison Court Martial.

109. The punishments to which a Cadet shall be liable, are comprised in the three following classes, viz:—

1st. Privation of recreation, &c.; extra duty; reprimands; arrests, or confinement to his room or tent.

2d. Confinement in light prison; confinement in dark prison.

3d. Dismission with the privilege of resigning; public dismission.

110. The punishments of the first class mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be inflicted by the Superintendent, or with his approval; those of the second class only by virtue of the sentence of a Garrison or General Court Martial, except in cases of mutinous conduct, or breach of arrest.

111. Any Cadet who shall disobey a command of the Superintendent, or of any Professor, Instructor, or other superior officer; or behave himself in a refractory or disrespectful manner, shall be dismissed, or otherwise less severely punished, according to the nature and degree of his offence. (6th and 9th Art. of War.)

112. No Cadet shall drink, or bring, or cause to be brought within the Cadets' limits, or have in his room, tent, or otherwise in his possession, any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, upon pain of being dismissed the service.

113. Any Cadet found drunk, or under the influence of intoxicating liquor, shall be dismissed the service.

114. No Cadet shall play at cards, or any other game of chance, or bring, or cause to be brought, within the Cadets' limits, or have in his room, tent, or otherwise in his possession, cards or other materials used in games of chance.

115. Any Cadet who shall absent himself from his room, or tent, between tattoo and reveille, for a longer period than half an hour, on any one occasion, shall be dismissed the service, or otherwise less severely punished at the discretion of a General Court Martial.

116. Any Cadet who shall go beyond Cadets' limits without leave, shall be dismissed the service, or otherwise less severely punished, at the discretion of a General Court Martial.

117. Any Cadet who shall answer for another at any roll call, or who shall engage any other Cadet to answer for him, shall be dismissed the service.

118. No Cadet shall send, or accept, a challenge to fight a duel, upon pain of being dismissed the service; and all seconds,

promoters, and carriers of challenges in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and shall be punished accordingly.

119. Any Cadet who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge shall himself be punished as a challenger.

120. Any Cadet who shall by any means whatever traduce or defame another, shall be dismissed the service, or otherwise less severely punished, according to the nature and degree of his offence, at the discretion of a General Court Martial.

121. Any Cadet who shall strike, or in any manner offer violence to another, shall be dismissed the service, or otherwise less severely punished, according to the nature and degree of his offence, at the discretion of a General Court Martial.

122. Any Cadet who shall beat, or otherwise maltreat any citizen, shall, besides being amenable to the law, be otherwise punished, according to the nature and degree of his offence.

123. Any Cadet who, in concert with others, shall adopt any measure, under pretence of procuring a redress of grievances, or sign any paper, or enter into any written or verbal agreement with a view to violate or evade any regulation of the Academy, or do any act contrary to the rules of good order and subordination, or who shall endeavor to persuade others to do the same, shall be dismissed the service.

124. It is earnestly recommended to all Officers of the Academy, and to all Cadets, diligently to attend the Divine Service appointed on Sunday at the chapel. Officers will be excused by the Superintendent from such attendance upon their declaration in writing, that they cannot conscientiously attend. Cadets will in like manner be excused who make a similar declaration, with the written approval of their parents or guardians. But in all such cases the Superintendent may prescribe such regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper, to insure on the part of those excused a decent observance of the Sabbath, during the hours of attendance at chapel. Cadets will at all other times during the day conform to the study hours prescribed by the Superintendent.

125. Any Cadet who shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

126. No Cadet shall use tobacco on duty or in camp, barracks, or any public building.

127. No Cadet shall have provisions in his quarters, or cook or prepare food in Barrack or in Camp, or give an entertainment there, or elsewhere, without permission.

128. No Cadet shall be allowed to keep a waiter, horse, or dog.

129. Any Cadet who shall wantonly damage any quarters, or their appurtenances, shall, besides making good such damage, be otherwise punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

130. Any Cadet who shall lose, damage, destroy, sell, or otherwise dispose of the arms, accoutrements, books, instruments, or other public property in his possession, shall, besides paying for the same, be otherwise punished according to the nature and degree of his offence.

131. No Cadet shall, without permission, visit during the hours of study, or between tattoo and reveille, or be absent from his room, or tent, at those times.

132. No Cadet shall, without permission from the Superintendent, sign any certificate or statement relative to personal altercations between members of the Academy.

133. No Cadet shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain of being confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in presence of his commanding officer.

134. If any Cadet shall consider himself wronged by another, or by an Officer of the Academy, he is to complain thereof to the Superintendent, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and to take the proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of. Should the complaining party be refused redress, he may appeal to the War Department, through the Superintendent of the Academy, whose duty it shall be to forward the appeal to the Secretary of War, for his action in the case.

135. All publications by Officers or Cadets relative to the Military Academy, or to transactions at the Military Academy, are strictly prohibited.

136. No Cadet shall receive money, or any other supplies from his parents, or from any person whomsoever, without permission from the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

137. All immoralities, disorders, neglects, or misbehavior, of which Cadets may be guilty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not herein expressly mentioned, are to be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence.

138. The Professors, Assistant Professors, and Instructors, shall be held accountable for the regular and orderly conduct of their respective classes or sections, while under their immediate instruction.

139. The Superintendent shall cause a Register to be kept, of all delinquencies and punishments which may take place at the Academy, and at the end of every month he shall report to the War Department the names of those Cadets who have been most distinguished for correct deportment; also the names of those who have been guilty of offences, specifying the amount of demerit received by each, and of those who have been punished during the same period, stating in each case the nature and degree of the offence and punishment. An extract of the monthly report of conduct shall be transmitted by the Inspector to the Parent or Guardian of each Cadet.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### LIBRARY.

140. A member of the Academic Staff shall be appointed Librarian of the Academy, under such regulations as the Superintendent shall prescribe, and he shall be accountable for the books and other public property belonging to the Library. He shall be assisted by a private or non-commissioned officer detailed from the troops stationed at West Point. The Librarian and his assistant shall each be entitled to an extra allowance of ten dollars per month.

141. The Librarian is responsible for the books in the Library. He shall deny the key of it to all persons whomsoever.

142. The Librarian shall attend at the Library for the purpose of receiving and delivering books at such times as shall be prescribed by the Superintendent.

143. No book shall be taken from the Library without the knowledge and presence of the Librarian or his assistant.

144. No persons, except members of the Institution, and officers residing at the post, shall be allowed to draw books from the Library.

145. No member of the Academic Board shall be allowed, without the special permission of the Superintendent, to have in his possession more than eight volumes at the same time, and no other officer more than four volumes at the same time. For every book drawn, a receipt shall be given to the Librarian.

146. No person shall lend any book which he has drawn from the Library.

147. No books shall be detained from the Library more than two months without special permission.

148. All persons who draw books from the Library shall be responsible for any damages done to them, which shall be estimated by the Librarian, or by a committee appointed by the Superintendent. The Librarian shall keep an account of all damages done to the books, and of all fines assessed. No person shall be allowed to draw books from the Library while a fine remains unpaid.

149. All books drawn from the Library shall be returned on the last Saturday in May, annually, from which time until the 25th of June following, no book shall be taken from the Library, without the special permission of the Superintendent.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

150. The Instructor of Artillery Tactics shall have charge of the ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to his Department, and of all other ordnance property at the post not immediately connected with any other Department, and he shall be accountable for the same.

151. No books, instruments, maps, models, or apparatus, shall be purchased for the use of the Military Academy, without a list and estimate of their cost being first submitted to the Inspector, for the approval of the Secretary of War.

152. Each Professor and Instructor at the head of a separate Department, shall have charge of, and be accountable for, the instruments and apparatus supplied for the use of his department.

153. Officers charged with disbursements of money, on account of the Military Academy, shall keep and render their accounts, and make returns and estimates, in conformity with the regulations governing disbursing officers of the Engineer Department.

154. The books and vouchers of the disbursing officers and commissary of purchases, and purveyor of Cadets commons shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board of Visitors, the Inspector of the Academy, and the Superintendent.

155. When a Cadet is discharged, he shall be allowed the actual cost of his transportation to his place of residence, and when the actual cost is not known, it may be estimated by the Superintendent from the best information in his power, but shall never exceed six cents per mile, and the Superintendent's certificate of his estimate, is to be taken as the actual cost. He shall also be allowed pay during the time of returning to his place of residence, computed at the usual rate of travel.

156. The Superintendent of the Military Academy shall cause to be made out on the 1st of February and the first of

September of each year, and forward to the Inspector, a roll containing the names of the Cadets, arranged alphabetically, under the proper head of each State and Territory, and the district of Columbia; exhibiting the number from each State and Territory, and the district of Columbia: the name and address of the parent or guardian: the town, county, or district from which appointed; date of admission; age when admitted; present age (at the date of the roll), and the class to which he belongs; and where born. The place from which a Cadet is appointed, is to be considered as his place of residence, and shall not be altered unless directions to that effect be given by the War Department. Care must be taken that the names of the Cadets are correctly given, and inscribed at length on the rolls. (See form annexed.)

157. All communications to the War Department from any person or persons belonging to the Military Academy, must be made through the Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to forward them, accompanied with such remarks as he may think proper.

158. No Professor, Assistant Professor, or Instructor, shall give a certificate, or make any statement relating to any Cadet, in opposition to the decision of the Academic Board.

159. The Cadets are prohibited from taking any newspaper or other periodical publication, without special permission, from the Superintendent; and no such permission shall be given for more than one newspaper to each Cadet, and then only on condition of its being paid for in advance.

160. A Cadet's resignation, if he is under age, must be accompanied by the written consent of his parent or guardian. Upon the acceptance of the resignation of a Cadet by the Secretary of War, a certificate of his proficiency, in his academic and military exercises, will be furnished him by the Superintendent.

161. The Superintendent, with the approval of the Inspector, shall designate the houses to be occupied by the Superintendent, the Commander of Cadets, and the several Professors; and will assign quarters to the Master of the Sword. Quarters are allotted to the officers of the army as-

signed to duty at the Academy, and not enumerated above, according to the General Regulations of the Army.

162. All regulations necessary for the interior police and discipline of the Academy, not inconsistent with the foregoing, will be established by the Superintendent, and shall be duly observed and obeyed.

(See paragraph 156.)

*Semi-Annual Roll of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy. . . . . 18 . .*

| FROM WHAT STATE APPOINTED. | NO. | NAMES. | NAME AND ADDRESS OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN. | | | | CADETS' PLACE OF RESIDENCE. | | | DATE OF ADMISSION. | AGE AT DATE OF ADMISSION. | | PRESENT AGE. | | CLASS. | WHERE BORN. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Name. | Town. | County. | State. | Town. | County. | State. | | Years. | Months. | Years. | Months. | | | |
| Maine. | 1 | J. W. B. | J. B. | Portland. | Cumberland. | Maine. | Portland. | Cumberland. | Maine. | July 1, 1849. | 19 | 2 | 21 | 4 | 2 | Me. | |
| Massachusetts. | 1 | E. A. G. | N. G. | Boston. | Suffolk. | Mass. | Boston. | Suffolk. | Mass. | July 1, 1850. | 18 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 3 | Mass. | |
| Do. | 2 | J. W. | C. B. | Worcester. | Worcester. | do. | Springfield. | Hampden. | do. | Sept 1, 1849. | 17 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 2 | Mass. | |
| New York. | 1 | W.H.P. | F. P. | Buffalo. | Erie. | New York. | Buffalo. | Erie. | New York. | July 1, 1850. | 19 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 3 | N. Y. | |
| Do. | 2 | B. A. | W. A. | New York. | New York. | do. | New York. | New York. | do. | Sept 1, 1847. | 16 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 1 | N. Y. | |
| Do. | 3 | S. G. C. | D. C. | Lancaster. | Fairfield. | Ohio. | Watertown. | Jefferson. | do. | July 1, 1849. | 18 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 3 | Mass. | |
| Pennsylvania. | 1 | J. L. C. | J. E. | Reading. | Berks. | Penn. | Reading. | Berks. | Penn. | July 1, 1848. | 17 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 1 | Pa. | |
| Virginia. | 1 | B. S. R. | M. R. | Richmond. | Henrico. | Virginia. | Richmond. | Henrico. | Virginia. | July 1, 1850. | 18 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 3 | Va. | |
| Do. | 2 | E. M. B. | J. H. B. | Charlestown. | Jefferson. | do. | Charlestown. | Jefferson. | do. | July 1, 1849. | 16 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 2 | Va. | |
| Alabama. | 1 | W.R.H. | T. W. H. | Tuscumbia. | Franklin. | Alabama. | Tuscumbia. | Franklin. | Alabama. | July 1, 1850. | 17 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 3 | Ala. | |
| Louisiana. | 1 | J. R. Jr. | J. R. | Logansport. | DeSoto Parish. | Louisiana. | Logansport. | DeSoto Parish. | Louisiana. | July 1, 1851. | 20 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 4 | La. | |
| Kentucky. | 1 | C. N. O. | C. O. | Lexington. | Fayette. | Kentucky. | Lexington. | Fayette. | Kentucky. | July 1, 1850. | 16 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 3 | Ky. | |
| At Large. | 1 | A. F. | B. R. F. | Augusta. | Richmond. | Georgia. | Augusta. | Richmond. | Georgia. | July 1, 1850. | 17 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 3 | Ga. | |
| Do. | 2 | R. S. | Col. R.F.T. | United States Army. | | | Station of his Father. | | | July 1, 1848. | 16 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 1 | N. Y. | |

## ARTICLE XV.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERIOR POLICE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

163. For instruction in Infantry Tactics and Military police and discipline, the Cadets shall be organized into a battalion of four companies, under the Commandant of Cadets, and assigned to quarters accordingly; each company being under the command of one of the Lieutenants of the Army, designated as assistant Instructor of Tactics.

164. The officers and non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the Superintendent, from a list submitted by the Commandant of Cadets. The selection shall be made from those Cadets who have been most studious and soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general the officers will be taken from the first class, the Sergeants from the second class, and the Corporals from the third class.

165. There shall be a military exercise for instruction every day when the weather is favorable (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), between four and six o'clock, P. M.: each exercise shall continue at least one hour, and shall not exceed one hour and a half. When in Camp the exercises shall be at such times as may be directed.

166. There shall be a dress parade at *Retreat*, when the Cadets are in Barrack, and at *Troop* and *Retreat*, when in Camp (the weather permitting), according to the form prescribed in the General Regulations for the Army. Between the 15th of November and 31st of March, these parades, and guard-mounting shall be in overcoats, with accoutrements worn outside.

167. There shall be an Inspection of the Battalion under arms every Sunday morning, when the weather permits, according to the form prescribed in the General Regulations for the Army. No military duty or exercise for instruction, shall be performed on Sunday.

168. No Cadet shall be absent from any duty whatever,

without permission from the Superintendent, unless excused by the Surgeon, for inability in consequence of sickness or disease.

169. Hours for daily duties:—

*Reveille* at 5 o'clock A. M., from the 1st of April to the 30th of September; at half past 5 o'clock A. M., from the 1st to the 31st of March, and from the 1st to the 31st of October; at 6 o'clock A. M. during the remainder of the year.

*Troop*, at half past seven o'clock A. M. when in Barrack; at 8 o'clock A. M. when in Camp.

*Retreat*, at sunset.

*Tattoo*, at half past 9 o'clock P. M.

*Peas-upon-a-trencher*, the signal for breakfast, at 7 o'clock A. M.

*Roast Beef*, the signal for dinner, at 1 o'clock P. M.

*Surgeon's-call*, at quarter before 7 o'clock A. M.

*Taps*, the signal to extinguish lights, at 10 o'clock P. M. when in Barrack; at 15 minutes before 10 when in Camp.

*Church-call*, half past 10 o'clock A. M. on Sundays.

*Call-to-quarters*, for study in Barrack, at 30 minutes after return from supper, and on Sunday in addition at 30 minutes after Inspection, and at 3 o'clock P. M. Supper immediately after evening parade, except that at no time shall it be earlier than half past 5 o'clock P. M.

DRESS.

170. No Cadet shall, without permission, retain in his quarters any article of dress other than the uniform for Cadets, prescribed by the Regulations.

171. The overcoat shall not be worn between the 1st of April and the 15th of November, except in rainy weather; nor in quarters, Academic rooms, Chapel, or Mess Hall at any time. It may be worn to the Mess Hall, Chapel, and Academic building between the 15th of November and 31st of March.

172. The fatigue jacket shall only be worn in quarters, or in Camp within the limits of the chain of Sentinels; or at military exercises when directed.

173. The hair to be short, or what is generally termed *cropped*. Whiskers and moustaches shall not be worn.

BADGES OF DISTINCTION.

174. Cadets acting as officers and non-commissioned officers shall be designated by the following badges:

*Captains*—Chevrons of four bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up.

*Lieutenants*—Chevrons of three bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up.

*Adjutant*—The Lieutenant's chevron with an arc.

*Quartermaster*—The Lieutenant's chevron with a horizontal bar.

*First Sergeants*—Chevrons of two bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up; with a lozenge.

*Sergeants*—Chevrons of two bars of single lace on each arm above the elbow, points up.

*Sergeant-major*—The Sergeant's chevron with an arc.

*Quartermaster-sergeant*—The Sergeant's chevron with a horizontal bar.

*Color Bearer*—The Sergeant's chevron with a star.

*Corporals*—Chevrons of two bars of single lace on each arm below the elbows, points up.

*Corporals of the Color Guard*—The Corporal's chevron with a star.

Cadets appointed Acting Assistant Professors, will wear upon their coats three rows of fourteen gilt bullet buttons in front.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

175. All arms and other public property issued to Cadets shall have the same number as their private property. The number for each Cadet's property, both public and private, shall be designated by the Adjutant of the Academy, when the Cadet reports for admission, and shall remain unaltered during his entire period of service at the Institution. It will be borne on his account book and entered with his name on the records of the Commandant, Adjutant, and Treasurer, and be referred to in all cases relating to property and accounts. The Assistant Instructors of Tactics will at such times as they may deem

necessary, or as the Commandant shall direct, examine the number on each article issued to Cadets, and ascertain whether each Cadet is in possession of the articles of public property which have been confided to him.

176. The Arms or other public property issued to Cadets shall not be taken from quarters, except for duty. No Cadet shall lend or exchange his arms or accoutrements, or use those of any other Cadet.

177. No Cadet shall alter his musket by scraping, filing, cutting, or varnishing the stock, barrel, or any other part of it; nor shall the lock be removed, or taken apart without the permission of the officer having charge of the same.

178. Cadets are prohibited from having in their possession, any description of fire-arms, or other weapon, not issued to them by proper authority.

### POLICE OF QUARTERS.

179. No Cadet shall remove from the room assigned to him, without the permission of the Commandant of Cadets.

180. Each Cadet, immediately after reveille, shall hang up his extra clothing, put such articles in the clothes-bag as it is intended to contain, clean his candlestick or lamp, and arrange his bedding, and all his other effects in the prescribed order. He shall also attend to the good order and arrangement of his own arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other effects.

181. Cadets shall prepare their clothes for the laundress, before seven o'clock on the mornings of Sunday and Thursday of each week.

182. No Cadet shall throw water into the halls or upon the piazzas of the Barrack.

183. No Cadet shall throw any thing from the windows, doors, or piazzas of the Barrack.

184. The use of shoe-brushes, and blacking, in quarters, is prohibited.

185. No Cadet shall have in his room any unauthorized article of furniture.

186. No Cadet shall keep a light after taps, with the exception of the Officer of the day, an Acting Assistant Professor, Superintendent of sub-division, Adjutant, Quarter

master, or First Sergeant, and these only to such hour as the Commandant shall specify.

187. No Cadet shall play upon any musical instrument on Sunday, nor in study hours on any other day. This prohibition to apply to all persons living in the Cadets' Barrack.

188. No Cadet shall have or keep in his room the implements used in chess, backgammon, or any other game. On returning from Camp, the implements used for authorized games shall be deposited with the Quartermaster.

189. Cadets shall walk the halls and piazzas of the Barrack and Academic building, and pass up and down stairs in study hours in a soldier-like, and orderly manner. Loud talking, scuffling, and unnecessary noise in the Barrack and Academic building are prohibited.

190. When the sentinels are posted, every Cadet leaving his room on a necessary occasion; or to obtain a permit from the officer in charge; or for water, shall report his departure and return to the sentinel of his division, and shall be absent only so long as is necessary to accomplish the objects specified.

191. No Cadet shall enter, or stop at the guard-room during study hours.

192. No Cadet shall post any placard or notice, upon any of the public buildings, or affix to the walls of his room any map, picture, or piece of writing, without the permission of the Commandant of Cadets.

193. No Cadet shall mark, cut, or in any manner deface or injure the public buildings.

194. No Cadet shall throw stones, or missiles of any description, in the vicinity of the public buildings.

195. No Cadet shall introduce a citizen into the Barrack, during study hours, upon any pretence whatever.

196. No individual, be his rank or situation what it may, shall enter the Cadets' Barrack during study hours, except on duty; nor shall any person, not an Officer, enter the Barrack at any time, except on duty, unless accompanied by an officer or Cadet.

197. No person other than those on duty shall enter the Academic building without permission.

ORDERLIES OF ROOMS.

198. There shall be an Orderly detailed by the respective *Superintendents of Divisions* for each room occupied by the Cadets, who shall perform the duty for one week, unless otherwise directed.

199. The Orderly shall see that the names of his roommates are on an Orderly board, his own name being the first.

200. He shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the washstand, mantel-piece, shelves, and other fixtures; for the general police of the room, and for the strict observance of regulations and orders therein.

201. He shall be responsible for the preservation of all property attached to the room, for the common use of its occupants.

202. Every morning, immediately after reveille roll-call, he shall thoroughly sweep every part of the floor of his room, brush the dust from the furniture, &c., and sweep the dirt collected into the hall. The rooms will not be swept out at any other time during the day.

203. When fire is used in quarters, the Orderly will see to its being safe whenever the occupants are to leave the room, and secure it for the night, before taps; always taking such precautions as to guard against any injury to the building from fire.

204. He shall see that a light is in his room within ten minutes after the evening *call-to-quarters*, and extinguished when the occupants are absent on duty.

205. Every night after tattoo, and at or before taps, he shall cause all the lights in the room to be carefully extinguished.

206. He shall answer promptly and fully to every official question put to him by proper authority, concerning his duty as Orderly.

207. Whenever an Orderly is absent from his room, or is prevented by sickness from attending to his duty, the occupant longest off duty, who is present and for duty, shall perform the duties of Orderly, and be accountable for their faithful discharge, in the same manner as if regularly detailed.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

208. The division of quarters, under the superintendence of an Assistant Instructor of Tactics, shall be sub-divided, and each sub-division shall be placed under the superintendence of one of the Cadet Officers, who shall be charged with the immediate care of its police, and the preservation of general good order therein.

209. The superintendent of a sub-division of quarters, in case of any noise, scuffling, or disorderly and improper conduct, in any room, hall, or piazza under his charge, shall repair instantly to the spot, and suppress the irregularity, order the parties to their rooms, and forthwith report the circumstances to the Superintendent of his division, or in his absence to the Officer in charge.

210. He shall communicate to the occupants of the rooms under his charge such orders as may be given him by the Superintendent of division relative to police, and shall cause them to be observed.

211. He shall visit every room in his sub-division immediately after taps, and shall ascertain, by minute inspection, whether the duties of the Orderly have been properly performed, and whether the occupants of the room are all present, and in bed. He shall cause the Orderlies and others, in every case of neglect observed at this visit, to comply with the regulations, and shall at once report the result of his inspection to the Officer in charge.

212. He shall also visit and thoroughly inspect every room in his sub-division thirty minutes after reveille roll-call, and shall then see that all regulations concerning the police of quarters have been duly complied with. Immediately after which he shall make a report in writing to the Superintendent of Division, recording upon it all departures from these regulations, and stating that since the report of the previous day, he has faithfully performed all the duties required of him by the Academic Regulations, as *Inspector of sub-division.*

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DIVISIONS.

213. Each company of Cadets and its quarters shall be superintended by an Assistant Instructor of Tactics, and he shall see that the regulations are duly observed therein. He shall superintend or instruct at the military exercises of his company, and be responsible for the proper observance of all parades, and roll-calls.

214. He shall inspect the rooms of his division, three times between reveille and tattoo; one of these inspections shall commence between half past 8 and 9 A. M., at which time he shall see that the rules and regulations with reference to the police of quarters, have been observed in every particular; the other inspections shall be principally with reference to the general observance of the Academic Regulations. He shall also inspect frequently between tattoo and reveille.

215. He shall after inspection on Sunday morning, direct the Orderlies of such rooms as are not in good order, to be continued on the same duty for the ensuing week.

216. He shall every morning make to the Commandant of Cadets, a report in writing of all delinquencies that may have come to his knowledge since his last report: and of the condition of the rooms under his charge in regard to police; specifying those in the best, and those in the worst order, and the names of their Orderlies.

COMMANDANT OF CADETS.

217. The Commandant of Cadets is charged with the command of the battalion, and with the instruction of Cadets in all the rules of military police, discipline, and administration. He shall be assisted in these duties by four Assistant Instructors of Tactics, who shall be quartered in Cadet Barracks during the Academic year. During the encampment the Commandant and these four Assistants shall be quartered in camp.

218. He shall prescribe the order in which the furniture, bedding, books, clothing, equipments, &c., shall be arranged,

throughout the Barrack, and shall make a minute and thorough inspection of the rooms, furniture, &c., of the Cadets, at least once a week, and make a special report thereon to the Superintendent.

### OFFICER IN CHARGE.

219. Each of the Assistant Instructors of Tactics commanding companies shall in turn be daily detailed as *Officer in charge:* his tour of duty to commence at guard-mounting, at which time he will report for orders to the *Commandant of Cadets.*

220. Between thirty minutes after *reveille roll-call* and *taps* he shall station himself in, or near his office, and shall at no time during his tour absent himself from it, except on duty, or at meals, without the sanction of the *Commandant of Cadets.*

221. He shall be present at every parade and roll-call during his tour, and shall see that all duty during the day which does not require the presence of the *Commandant of Cadets* be performed in a soldier-like manner, and according to regulations and orders.

222. He shall see that all the Academic and other signals be sounded at the proper time, and shall take effectual measures to suppress all irregularities and disturbances that may occur in the quarters or their vicinity, and correct all violations of orders or regulations coming to his knowledge.

223. He shall visit the Sentinels at least once during his tour, to see that they are well acquainted with their duties.

224. He shall visit the Infirmary at least three times between reveille and tattoo, and occasionally between taps and reveille, and shall verify the presence of the sick reported there.

225. On being relieved he shall embrace in the morning report of his company, all matters that may be of service to the Commandant, for the preservation and promotion of health, police, and discipline, and shall mention the hours at which his visits to the Infirmary were made, and note all vio-

lations of regulations coming to his knowledge, which have occurred during his tour of duty.

### OFFICER OF THE DAY.

226. An *Officer of the Day* shall be detailed, generally from the roster of Cadets acting as Officers, but every Cadet of the first class shall be detailed to perform this duty at least once. He shall receive his guard according to military usage, and the manner prescribed in the *General Regulations for the Army*, immediately after which he will report for orders to the Commandant of Cadets, and shall also carry into effect any orders that may be given him by the *Officer in charge*.

227. He shall give the guard the orders of the day, regulate the relieves, and, when in barracks, dismiss such members of the guard as are not required for immediate duty.

228. He shall cause the sentinels to be posted at the proper times, and shall visit them ten minutes after they are posted during study hours, to receive the reports of their visits to the rooms, and to ascertain whether they know their duty.

229. He shall between thirty minutes after *reveille roll-call* and *taps*, station himself in or near the guard-room, excepting when absent on duty, or at meals.

230. He shall cause all the Academic and other signals to be sounded at the proper time by the orderly musician.

231. He shall be present at all parades and roll-calls during his tour, and require that the absentees be reported to him. He shall then immediately seek such absentees, and order them, excepting those properly excused, to repair forthwith to their duty. If the duty ceases with the roll-call, he will nevertheless seek the individual, to ascertain his presence or absence from the post. He shall immediately report to the *Officer in charge*, or in his absence to the *Commandant of Cadets*, all whom he may not find, and all who fail to obey his orders.

232. He shall direct the formation of the classes and sections, and require the marchers to report the absentees, and

to preserve good order on parade, and when marching to and from the Academic apartments.

233. After receiving the reports of the marchers, he shall immediately despatch each class or section to its Academy, under the command of its marcher.

234. He shall take prompt and efficient measures for suppressing all irregularities and disturbances that may occur in quarters or their vicinity, during his tour, and for correcting all abuses, and violations of regulations and orders coming to his knowledge.

235. He shall be responsible and accountable for all public property deposited in or appertaining to the guard-room.

236. He shall report to the *Officer in charge* for orders, immediately after *taps*. He shall then immediately (unless otherwise directed) visit the quarters of all Cadets who are reported absent, and repeat his visit every fifteen minutes to the room of each absentee until his return.

237. He shall promptly report to the *Officer in charge*, or in his absence to the *Commandant of Cadets*, any violation of the police regulations committed by any person not immediately on duty with the Cadets.

238. On the back of the guard report he shall record all violations of regulations or orders which may have come to his knowledge during his tour of duty, stating the name of each delinquent, with a clear and definite description of his offence, and the circumstances of time and place, when not necessarily understood, adding in a column of remarks such explanations as may be appropriate. He shall also state particularly the orders given him by any authorized officer, and the duration of any unauthorized absence of a Cadet from his quarters. He shall add to his report that he has faithfully performed all the duties enjoined on the *Officer of the Day* by the Academic Regulations, and shall present with it all permits that may have come into his hands during his tour.

### SENTINELS.

239. All persons of whatever rank at the Academy are required to observe the greatest respect towards Sentinels.

240. At every evening parade each *First Sergeant* shall detail the Cadets of his Company for the guard of the ensuing day, always taking those for this duty first who have been longest off, unless otherwise directed.

241. Every Sentinel shall obey the orders of the *Superintendent*, *Commandant of Cadets*, *Assistant Instructors of Tactics*, *Officer in charge*, *Officer of the Day*, and the *Officers* and *Non-Commissioned Officers of the Guard.*

242. As soon as a Sentinel is posted during study hours, or if on post when the call to quarters is sounded, then ten minutes thereafter, he shall visit every room under his charge, order every Cadet whom he may find visiting to his room, and require citizens to leave the Barrack. He shall report all Cadets who may not have obeyed the call to quarters, and all persons who fail to comply promptly with his orders.

243. No Sentinel shall permit a violation of the regulations to take place within the limits of his post, without taking prompt measures to prevent it, nor shall he fail in any case to report to the Corporal of the Guard every such violation, which comes within his observation or knowledge while on post, and the name of every Cadet who, during his tour, shall have been absent from his room in study hours, longer than ten minutes.

244. The Commandant of the Guard shall parade and inspect every relief at the proper time.

245. In all cases not provided for in the foregoing paragraphs, the service of the Guard and Sentinels shall be performed as prescribed in the General Regulations for the Army. (See Appendix, Article XXXIII.)

### ARRESTS.

246. The *Superintendent* or the *Commandant of Cadets* only shall put a Cadet in arrest; except in cases of mutiny, direct disobedience of orders, gross disrespect to a superior officer, or in cases coming under the 27th Article of War, in which cases the arrest shall be promptly reported to the *Commandant of Cadets.*

247. No Cadet in arrest shall be allowed to exercise command, or perform guard duty, but shall confine himself to his quarters until released, unless otherwise specially ordered; except when required to be absent therefrom for the performance of some of his Academic or Military duties, and except on a necessary occasion, and to march to and from meals.

248. No Cadet under arrest, will make a visit to the commanding officer, or other superior officer, unless sent for; in case of business, he will make known his object in writing; nor shall he apply for the usual indulgences granted to Cadets.

249. Cadet privates in arrest shall march to and from meals with the guard; the company officers, and non-commissioned officers, in rear of their respective companies; the battalion staff in rear of the battalion.

250. No Cadet shall be released from arrest except by authority of the *Superintendent*, or in his absence by the *Commandant of Cadets.*

251. Every Cadet charged with a breach of arrest, shall be tried by a General Court Martial for an infraction of the 77th Article of the Rules and Articles of War.

## SICK.

252. At the *Surgeon's-call* the sick in quarters of each company shall be conducted to the Infirmary by a non-commissioned officer of the Company, detailed for the purpose at evening parade. The medical officer shall every morning at a quarter before 7 o'clock, meet and examine the sick brought to the Infirmary, sending to the Hospital all whom he may consider unable to attend to any duty, retaining in the Infirmary those whose condition may require it, and sending all others to quarters excused only from such special duty as he may judge them unable to perform.

253. The sick marcher will see that the names of the sick are registered on the Company book.

254. Cadets requiring medical attendance at times other than those specified in the foregoing regulation, will report the fact to the officer-in-charge, who will send the Cadet to the

Infirmary, there to await the visit of the Surgeon, and whenever the case seems to require it he will send at once for the Surgeon.

255. The sick in the Infirmary or quarters shall not leave the same except for the purpose of performing some duty, or of taking exercise at such times as the Surgeon may have prescribed, with the approval of the Superintendent; and no Cadet shall be absent from the Infirmary or his room during any drill, parade, roll-call, or other duty from which he shall have been excused by the Surgeon.

256. The sick in Hospital and Infirmary shall obey all orders of the Surgeon, and all such police regulations as he may prescribe with the approval of the Superintendent.

257. No Cadet shall enter the Hospital unless sent there by the *Surgeon;* and no Cadet shall enter the Infirmary unless sent there by the officer-in-charge or medical officer; except as provided in paragraph 252.

258. No Cadet shall visit any patient in the Hospital, without a written permission signed by the *Surgeon* and approved by the *Commandant;* and no Cadet shall visit the Infirmary without written permission signed by the Surgeon and officer-in-charge or Commandant; every such permission must be shown to the Steward of the Hospital, or attendant at the Infirmary.

259. All individuals, be their rank or station what it may, are prohibited from visiting any patient in the Cadets' Hospital or Infirmary, unless such visit shall be sanctioned by one of the Medical Officers of the post.

### COMMONS.

260. The Commandant of Cadets is Inspector of the Commons, and will report to the Superintendent all deficiencies in the fare, and every infraction of the Mess Regulations.

261. The Senior Cadet Captain is Superintendent of the Mess Hall, and the other Cadet officers in the order of rank are Assistant Superintendents. It shall be their duty to preserve order in the Mess Hall, and to enforce the Mess Regula-

tions, and to conduct the corps to and from the Mess Hall, in a military and soldier-like manner.

262. The Corps shall be divided into squads corresponding to the tables in the Mess Hall. Each squad shall be commanded by an officer of the corps, to be designated by the Inspector of the Commons, and he shall cause the regulations to be observed at the table at which he presides, and shall report all violations of the same to the Superintendent of the Mess Hall, who will transmit such reports to the Inspector. He shall also appoint carvers to preside at either end of the table.

263. At the hours appointed for breakfast, dinner, and supper, the companies shall be formed on the Company parade grounds, by the First Sergeants, and shall be then united under the senior Cadet officer present, who shall conduct the whole to and from the Hall as prescribed (261).

264. In the absence of the chief of the squad the Cadet officer next in rank, belonging to the squad, shall perform the duties of the chief in the manner prescribed (262).

265. Every Cadet shall march to and from meals, except the Officer of the Day, the Members of the Battalion Staff, acting Assistant Professors, and the Senior Corporal of the guard not immediately on duty; the latter shall precede the Battalion to the Mess Hall, and shall report any Cadet who may enter the Hall before the Battalion, other than those herein authorized.

266. Each Cadet shall have a particular place at table, which shall not be changed without the permission of the Inspector of Commons.

267. All unnecessary talking at table is prohibited; the carvers alone shall call on the waiters.

268. Wasting, or taking from the Mess Hall provisions, or Mess furniture of any kind, is forbidden.

269. The Superintendent of the Mess Hall shall see that every Cadet leaves the Hall after the command "*rise.*"

270. The Officer or Non-commissioned officer commanding the guard shall march to the Mess Hall, immediately after the Battalion has returned, such of his guard as have been detained on duty, and the Cadet privates in arrest. He shall

preside at the table of the guard, and see that the Mess Regulations are observed; all violations of which he shall report to the Inspector of Commons.

271. No Cadet shall go to the Commons except on duty, at any other time or in any other manner than the regulations prescribe.

272. If any Cadet shall consider any article of the fare provided at his table unsuitable for use, he must report the fact to the Superintendent of the Hall, who shall communicate the report (with a sample of the provisions complained of) to the Inspector.

### HOTEL.

273. Written permits to visit their relatives at the Hotel may be granted to Cadets by the Commandant; they shall specify the time of the visit and the name and relationship of the person on whom the Cadet may wish to call; and no Cadet shall go to the Hotel at any time without such permit.

274. Every Cadet, immediately on his arrival at the Hotel, shall register his name, and that of the persons on whom he may wish to call, in the book kept at the office for the purpose. A failure to comply with this direction will render such permit invalid.

275. No Cadet shall enter any hall or room of the Hotel, except the hall and drawing-rooms of the first story.

276. No Cadet shall dine or take any meal at the Hotel, nor shall he apply for, or receive permission to do so.

### VISITING.

277. No Cadet shall visit any family, except in recreation hours on Saturday afternoon, without the written permission of the Commandant. Such permits will state that the proposed visit is by invitation.

### PERMITS.

278. All permits to be absent from any duty, or from quarters during study hours; to visit at the Hotel, or elsewhere;

or to go beyond Cadets' limits, must be forwarded to the Commandant of Cadets, and if approved deposited with the *Officer of the day*, to whom Cadets will invariably report, at the expiration of their permits, whether used or not.

279. No permit shall be granted excusing a Cadet from any duty of instruction theoretical or practical.

280. If a Cadet be in arrest, or his name be borne upon the "*Sick Report*," the fact must be so stated on the permit; in the latter case the permit must be first approved by the Surgeon.

281. No Cadet shall leave or absent himself from any duty for the purpose of obtaining a permit to be excused from said duty.

282. All applications to be excused from any duty must be made in time for the Cadet to return before the duty is to be performed.

### CADETS' LIMITS.

283. Beginning at the end of the iron railing near the quarters of the Professor of Chemistry, extending along the same to its termination near the quarters of the Professor of Drawing, thence across the road in a direct line to the gravel path leading to the Commissary Store, thence to the Commissary Store and along the path from it passing south of the Post-Office, thence south of the Market along the path by the south base of "Monument Hill" to the intersection with the "Chain Battery Walk," at and about the flag staff, thence along the Chain Battery Walk by the Water Battery near "Dade's Monument" to the road along the crest of the plain, thence along said road to the gravel walk east of the Library, along this gravel walk to its junction with the former termination of the Chain Battery Walk, and along that walk to the centre door of the Mess Hall, thence along the area coping to the north-west corner of that building, and thence to the south-east corner of the revertment wall of the Barrack parade, and along the foot of it to its intersection with the prolongation of the line of the coping of the western area of the Barracks, along the same to its most north-western point, and thence to the place

of beginning. Excepting the Hotel, its outbuildings, and enclosures, all the open grounds within these lines shall be considered within Cadets' Limits.

A plan showing these lines shall be prepared and deposited for reference of the Cadets, at such place as the Commandant shall designate.

284. No Cadet shall pass beyond Cadets' limits, or enter any public building except on duty, without having obtained a special permission from the proper authority, unless for the purpose of going to the quarters of the Superintendent, or of the Commandant of Cadets, and the hall leading to the offices of the Superintendent, Adjutant, &c.; and of visiting the families at the post on Saturday afternoon.

285. The *Commandant of Cadets* is authorized to grant permission to the Cadets to walk on the public lands on Saturday afternoons in term time, and on other days during the encampment; but no such permission shall authorize a Cadet to walk south of Fort Putnam, nor upon the land, nor in the village north of the Canterbury road and east of the German Flats. Cadets availing themselves of such permits shall go and return by the Canterbury road, and no other.

### EXCUSES.

286. Any Cadet reported for a delinquency, and having a satisfactory explanation, shall offer it verbally to the Commandant of Cadets not later than his first orderly hour after its last publication. If satisfactory, the Commandant will erase the report; if not satisfactory, the Cadet may then make his explanation in writing, which, with the remarks of the reporting officer, if still unsatisfactory, the Commandant shall forward with the delinquent abstract to the Superintendent for his decision. No excuse will be received after the time thus provided for, unless sickness, absence, or some other unavoidable cause, which must be stated in the excuse, shall have prevented its presentation as herein required. In which event it must be rendered without unnecessary delay.

287. When a Cadet is reported absent from quarters, or from any duty, he shall be called upon by the Commandant for an explanation, and when it is not stated that he was at the time in Barrack, or within Cadets' limits, he will be considered as having been beyond said limits and liable to be punished accordingly.

288. Excuses for leaving the Mess Hall, the Academies, or any other duty, will state whether by permission, and by whose permission.

289. Appeals to the Superintendent for reconsideration of reports for delinquencies, will not be entertained after the expiration of two weeks from their publication, except in cases where it was impracticable to apply for a reconsideration within that time.

290. No Cadet shall address an Officer of the Academy or Cadet who has reported him for a delinquency, on the subject of such report, unless specially permitted by the Superintendent, or Commandant of Cadets; and no officer of the Academy or Cadet having made such report against a Cadet, shall hold any conversation with him relating to it, unless referred to with the proper permission.

291. [FORM OF EXCUSE FOR A DELINQUENCY.]

(Date) _____, 18

*Delinquency*, _____

*Explanation*, _____

*Respectfully submitted:*

[Signature of the Cadet.]

*Cadet (Capt., or Serg't, etc.,) Comp. A.*

*To Capt.* (or *Lieut.*) C. D.

*Comdg. Corps Cadets.*

[ENDORSEMENT for the above explanation, on the reverse, and at the top,—the whole endorsement not to extend more than three inches below the top.]

*West-Point, N. Y.*

*August* , 18

*A. B. C.*_____

*Cadet (Capt., etc.) Comp. A.*

*Explanation.*

292. No written explanation or other official communication shall be on paper of a less size than that of a half-sheet of letter paper folded in three equal parts, or than one-sixth part of the whole sheet, and all official papers shall be delivered folded to that uniform size.

### COMPLIMENTS.

293. Every Cadet shall pay to his superiors the compliments prescribed by the General Regulations for the Army. (See Appendix, Article XXIX.)

### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

294. Officers of the Military Academy, wishing to be absent from the post for a few hours, will govern themselves in this particular by the Rules and Articles of War, and the General Regulations for the Army. The Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon shall not be absent from the post at the same time. Applications by officers of the Institution for leaves of absence to exceed twelve hours will be made in writing through the Adjutant, and presented at least six hours before the desired time of departure; and when granted, before availing himself of it, the officer shall make a record of the commencement and expiration of the leave, in a book kept for that purpose in the Adjutant's office, and on his return give the date thereof in the same book.

295. Applications for leaves of absence not within the authority of the Superintendent to grant, will be addressed to the Inspector of the Academy.

296. Applications by Cadets for leave of absence shall be made in writing, specifying the place to which the applicant wishes to go, and where he would receive any orders it may be necessary to send to him. All such applications will be addressed to the Adjutant of the Academy, and forwarded through the *Commandant of Cadets*, who will endorse thereon his remarks.

297. Every Cadet who may obtain a leave of absence, un-

less it is announced in orders, shall exhibit the same to the Adjutant of the Corps and to the Captain of his Company.

298. Every Cadet who over-stays his leave of absence, must produce satisfactory testimony of his having been prevented from returning by sickness, or some other unavoidable cause.

299. Every Cadet on returning from leave of absence shall immediately report himself to the Adjutant of the Corps, and the Captain of his Company, and the *Commandant of Cadets*, at his first orderly hour after his return.

### MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

300. All official communications from officers and others of the Institution intended for the Superintendent of the Military Academy, will be addressed to the Adjutant of the Academy.

301. In all such communications the Regulations for the Army applicable to the subject will be observed. (See Appendix, Article XXXIV.)

302. The memoranda presented by the Cadets to the Superintendent, with their account books, expressing their wants, as well as all other written communications from them, must be neatly and correctly written, otherwise they will not receive attention.

303. The Cadets will promptly report to the Adjutant of the Academy, all changes in the places of residence of their parents, or guardians.

### ACADEMIES.

304. The class sections shall assemble at their respective hours of recitation, on the Barrack parade ground.

305. Silence and soldier-like deportment will be required of all Cadets while on class parade, and while marching to and from the recitation or study rooms.

306. Every Cadet, unless he be an Acting Assistant Professor, or excused by the Surgeon, shall assemble and march with his section.

307. No Cadet shall go to his quarters during the attendance of his section at the Academy or study-rooms, unless compelled by sickness, in which case he must immediately report to the *Officer in charge.*

308. No Cadet shall leave his Academy without the permission of his Instructor, nor shall such permission be granted except on a necessary occasion, or on account of sickness.

309. Every Cadet permitted to leave his Academy or study-room, shall return as soon as possible, and the time of his absence shall be reported by the Instructor on the weekly class report.

### SECTION MARCHERS.

310. The Cadet whose name stands first on the section-roll at the commencement of the term, shall be the marcher of his section during the whole term, unless transferred to another section, in which case the marcher shall be the one whose name stands next in order on the roll.

311. At the given signal, the marcher shall form his section at the place appointed, in two ranks, those taking the right whose names stand first on the roll.

312. The marcher shall call the roll, note each absentee, and immediately report the names of all absentees to the *Officer of the day.*

313. The marcher shall march his section to the Academy study-room, or place of instruction, in a military and soldier-like manner.

314. He shall cause the members of his section to take seats in the Academy or study-room in the order of their names on the roll.

315. When dismissed by the Instructor he shall form his section in the same order as before, and march it in like manner to the place where it assembled, and there dismiss it.

316. He shall promptly report to the *Officer of the day*, every violation of the regulations which has been committed by any member of the section of which he is marcher, while marching to or from the Academic rooms or places of instruction.

317. Whenever a section marcher is absent, the next highest on the roll shall perform the duties of marcher, and shall be obeyed accordingly.

### INSTRUCTORS.

318. Every Instructor shall note on his weekly class report the names of all Cadets who while under his charge may have violated any regulation of the Academy, or who have neglected their studies, and the nature and extent thereof.

319. He will also state in his report the progress made during the week by his section, and the particular subject on which it has been engaged.

320. No Instructor will dismiss his section before the proper signal is made, without mentioning the same on his weekly report, with the reasons for so doing; nor shall he detain his section after the signal to dismiss it has been sounded.

321. All Instructors of sections will affix the initials of their names to the class reports for each day that they may instruct; and the Heads of Departments will in like manner affix their initials whenever they may be present at the recitations of the sections under the charge of their assistants.

322. The Heads of Departments will hand in their weekly class reports to the "*Superintendent*" on Saturday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

### LIBRARY.

323. The Librarian shall attend at the Library daily (Sundays excepted) after 4 o'clock P. M., for the general duties of his office, and on Saturday from 2 P. M. until Retreat.

324. The Assistant Librarian shall attend at the Library daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 1 P. M. until *retreat;* at which times the Library shall be open to officers of the Academy, and to Cadets during their recreation hours.

325. No book shall be taken from the shelves, or replaced, except by the Librarian or his Assistant.

326. Books may be taken from the Library at any time when open, by persons authorized to receive them, on application to the Librarian or his Assistant.

327. No periodical shall be taken out, until it has been at least fifteen days in the Library. Cadets shall not be allowed to draw unbound numbers from the Library without special permission from the Superintendent.

328. Cadets visiting the Library to read, shall call on the Librarian or Assistant Librarian, for such books as they wish to read or refer to; and when done shall return them to the Librarian's desk, where they shall remain if desired, to be read, or referred to again at the next visit of such Cadet. On Saturday afternoon any book that a Cadet may have been reading during the week, may be taken to his quarters, on the approval of the Librarian, and shall be returned on the succeeding Monday. If not then returned, he shall be reported by the Librarian.

329. Members of the Academic Board, and other officers of the Academy needing certain works for the use of their respective classes, or for the instruction of the Cadets, in addition to the number of volumes allowed them by the regulations, will obtain special permits for their issue from the Superintendent.

330. Any officer or person connected with the Institution leaving the post for a longer period than seven days, shall, before leaving, return to the Library all books in his possession belonging thereto. The Librarian will report weekly any person who may have retained books longer than the prescribed period, and until such books be returned he shall not be allowed to draw from the Library any other work.

331. The Librarian will report weekly all fines imposed and damages assessed according to paragraph 161. He will estimate the damage done, state the same in his weekly report, and shall not deliver, or allow any book to be taken from the Library by the persons answerable for such damage, until notified by the Treasurer that it has been paid.

332. The Librarian will place in conspicuous positions in the Library, such regulations for the maintenance of good

order and decorum, and the preservation of the property under his charge, as he may, with the approval of the Superintendent, prescribe.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

333. No Society shall be organized among the Cadets without a special license from the Superintendent; nor shall any assembly of Cadets be held for this, or any other purpose, without his express permission.

BOARD OF CLOTHING INSPECTORS.

334. The Board of Clothing Inspectors will consist of the Commandant of Cadets, and the two senior assistants in the department of Tactics, commanding Cadet Companies. The Board shall examine from time to time, as may be found necessary, the articles of clothing, materials for the same, and all the supplies furnished to the Cadets by the Commissary; and shall report to the Superintendent the result of such inspection, with the view of correcting all abuses, and securing to the Cadets the best and most appropriate clothing and supplies at the lowest cost.

CLOTHING, ETC.

335. No Cadet shall be furnished with any article by the Commissary without an order in his account-book, approved by the Superintendent, or, in his absence, by the Commandant.

336. All clothing and other property belonging to Cadets shall be numbered, and an inventory of the same kept in the Cadet's account-book. The Assistant Instructors of Tactics will inspect this clothing and property, in whole or in part, at such times as they may deem necessary or as the Commandant shall direct, verify it with the inventory, and authorize any worn-out or unsuitable articles to be dropped, attaching their initials opposite such articles on the inventory. The Commandant will authorize such disposition to be made of the

worn-out or unsuitable articles, as he may consider advisable for the interest of the Cadet, and the police of the Corps; and no property shall be disposed of by a Cadet in any other manner.

All articles furnished by the Commissary of purchases, shall, before being delivered to Cadets, be numbered by him in a uniform manner. Alterations of these marks, or the numbers on the public property issued to Cadets, are prohibited.

337. Cadets receiving any articles from the Commissary, with which they are not satisfied, will, before using the same, report the matter to the Commandant of Cadets, who will submit them to the Board of Clothing Inspectors for action, should he judge necessary.

### AUDITORS OF CADETS' MESS ACCOUNTS.

338. The *Commandant of Cadets*, the *Treasurer*, and the *Quartermaster of the Academy*, unless otherwise ordered, will compose a permanent Board to audit the accounts of expenditures for subsistence of the Cadets, and assess the monthly rates to be paid by each Cadet. The Board shall assemble within three days after each regular muster, and report to the Superintendent as soon thereafter as practicable.

339. The Board is charged with the special supervision of all the duties of the Purveyor, and will see that the strictest economy is practised and observed throughout every department of his business, examining into the mode of procuring, issuing, and preservation of the subsistence stores, mess furniture and other property, the whole culinary process and apparatus, the books of receipts and issues, and the accuracy of the statements of property on hand at every muster day; the number of cooks, waiters, and other persons employed, and the necessity therefor, and shall report to the Superintendent within three days after each regular muster, any irregularities in these particulars that may exist, and recommend any change it may think calculated to promote the interest of the corps of Cadets.

TREASURER.

340. The Treasurer will not pay, or settle the account of any Cadet who may be about to leave the post, until such Cadet shall have rendered full receipts for all the public property for which he may have been responsible. Blank forms of these receipts will be furnished by the Quartermaster of the corps.

341. The Treasurer shall not pay money on account of any Cadet, without authority from the Superintendent.

QUARTERMASTER.

342. Applications for repairs of quarters will be made in writing, through the Quartermaster of the Academy.

FIRE ORGANIZATION.

343. For the manœuvre of, and practice with the fire apparatus, the habitual Infantry organization shall prevail.

344. *The Engine Company* shall consist of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Companies A. and B.

*The Hose Company* shall consist of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Company C.

*The Ladder, Axe and Bucket Company* shall consist of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Company D.

345. These companies shall be practised with their respective apparatus, on Saturday afternoon during the month of October, and at such other times as the Commandant of Cadets may direct, and in such exercises as he shall deem necessary to render their action efficient in case of fire.

346. On an alarm of fire, the officer of the day will immediately make it known by sounding the "long roll," or causing it to be sounded; at which the companies will promptly and silently form upon their respective parade-grounds, and there await the orders of the Commandant of Cadets, or Officer in charge. All shouting, and unnecessary noise on such occasions, are strictly prohibited.

OFFICE HOURS.

347. The Superintendent will transact business with the officers of the Academy and Cadets between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. (except on Sundays).

348. The Commandant of Cadets will transact business with the Cadets from half past 7 to 8 A. M., and at such other times as he may appoint.

349. The offices of the Adjutant of the Academy, and of the Quartermaster of the Academy, will be open for the transaction of business daily (Sundays excepted), from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The office of the Treasurer of the Academy will be open for the transaction of business daily (Sundays excepted), from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Cadets are not allowed to visit these offices unless on duty, without the permission of the Superintendent. The rolls and records open for the inspection of Cadets, will be exhibited in the hall of the Adjutant's office, and for any explanations concerning the same, application will be made to the Adjutant between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

350. The word quarters throughout these regulations, shall be interpreted to apply to Barrack, or Camp.

By order of Maj. Delafield,

James B. Fry,
*1st Lieut. 1st Artillery.*
*Adjutant.*

Head Quarters Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.

# APPENDIX.

# EXTRACTS

FROM THE

# GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY

OF THE

# UNITED STATES.

(EDITION OF 1857.)

# EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

222. SIGNALS.

1. To go for fuel—*poing stroke and ten-stroke roll.*
2. To go for water—*two strokes and a flam.*
3. For fatigue party—*pioneer's march.*
4. Adjutant's call—*first part of the troop.*
5. First sergeant's call—*one roll and four taps.*
6. Sergeant's call—*one roll and three taps.*
7. Corporal's call—*one roll and two taps.*
8. For the drummers—*the drummer's call.*

223. The *drummer's call* shall be beat by the drums of the police guard five minutes before the time of beating the stated calls, when the drummers will assemble before the colors of their respective regiments, and as soon as the beat begins on the right, it will be immediately taken up along the line.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

HONORS TO BE PAID BY THE TROOPS.

227. The *President* or *Vice President* is to be saluted with the highest honors—all standards and colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, drums beating and trumpets sounding.

228. *A General commanding-in-chief* is to be received—by cavalry, with sabres presented, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers saluting, standards dropping; by infantry, with drums beating the march, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

229. *A Major-General* is to be received—by cavalry, with sabres presented, trumpets sounding twice the trumpet-flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry, with three ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

230. *A Brigadier-General* is to be received—by cavalry, with sabres presented, trumpets sounding once the trumpet-flourish, and officers saluting; by infantry, with two ruffles, colors dropping, officers saluting, and arms presented.

231. *An Adjutant-General* or *Inspector-General*, if under the rank of a General officer, is to be received at a review or inspection of the troops under arms—by cavalry, with sabres presented, officers saluting; by infantry, officers saluting, and arms presented. The same honors to be paid to any field-officer authorized to review and inspect the troops. When the inspecting officer is junior to the officer commanding the parade, no compliments will be paid; he will be received only with swords drawn and arms shouldered.

232. All guards are to turn out and present arms to *General officers* as often as they pass them, except the personal guards of General officers, which turn out only to the Generals whose guards they are, and to officers of superior rank.

233. To commanders of regiments, garrison, or camp, their own guard turn out, and present arms once a day; after which they turn out with shouldered arms.

234. *To the members of the Cabinet; to the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; and to Governors, within their respective States and Territories*—the same honors will be paid as to a General commanding-in-chief.

235. *Officers of a foreign service* may be complimented with the honors due to their rank.

236. *American and Foreign Envoys or Ministers* will be received with the compliments due to a Major-General.

237. The colors of a regiment passing a guard are to be saluted, the trumpets sounding, and the drums beating a march.

238. When General officers, or persons entitled to salute, pass in the rear of a guard, the officer is only to make his men stand shouldered, and not to face his guard about, or beat his drum.

239. When General officers, or persons entitled to a salute, pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior officer of the whole.

240. All guards are to be under arms when armed parties approach their posts; and to parties commanded by commissioned officers, they are to present their arms, drums beating a march, and officers saluting.

241. No compliments by guards or sentinels will be paid between *retreat* and *reveille*, except as prescribed for *grand rounds*.

242. All guards and sentinels are to pay the same compliments to the officers of the navy, marines, and militia, in the service of the United States, as are directed to be paid to the officers of the army, according to their relative ranks.

243. It is equally the duty of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, *at all times* and *in all situations*, to pay the proper compliments to officers of the navy and marines, and to officers of other regiments, when in uniform, as to officers of their own particular regiments and corps.*

244. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended to all occasions. It is always the duty of the inferior to accost or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the superior to return such complimentary notice.

245. Sergeants, with swords drawn, will salute by bringing

* *Note by the Superintendent.*—Compliments from Cadets will be paid to officers whenever they are in such dress that their rank or office may be recognized. And if recognized, though not in uniform, courtesy requires that the junior pay to the superior the compliments of recognition, in the form established by military usage.

them to a present—with muskets, by bringing the left hand across the body, so as to strike the musket near the right shoulder. Corporals out of the ranks, and privates not sentries, will carry their muskets at a shoulder as sergeants, and salute in like manner.

246. When a soldier without arms, or with side-arms only, meets an officer, he is to raise his hand to the right side of the visor of his cap, palm to the front, elbow raised as high as the shoulder, looking at the same time in a respectful and soldier-like manner at the officer, who will return the compliment thus offered.

247. A non-commissioned officer or soldier being seated, and without particular occupation, will rise on the approach of an officer, and make the customary salutation. If standing, he will turn toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated.

### SALUTES.

248. The national salute is determined by the number of States composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each State.

249. The *President of the United States* alone is to receive a salute of twenty-one guns.

250. The *Vice President* is to receive a salute of seventeen guns.

251. The *Heads of the great Executive Departments of the National Government;* the *General commanding the army;* the *Governors of States and Territories*, within their respective jurisdictions, fifteen guns.

252. A *Major-General*, thirteen guns.

253. A *Brigadier-General*, eleven guns.

254. *Foreign ships of war* will be saluted in return for a similar compliment, gun for gun, on notice being officially received of such intention. If there be several posts in sight of, or within six miles of each other, the principal only shall reciprocate compliments with ships passing.

255. *Officers of the Navy* will be saluted according to relative rank.

256. *Foreign Officers* invited to visit a fort or post may be saluted according to their relative rank.

257. *Envoys and Ministers* of the United States and foreign powers are to be saluted with thirteen guns.

258. A General officer will be saluted but once in a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

259. Salutes to individuals are to be fired on their arrival only.

260. A national salute will be fired at meridian on the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, at each military post and camp provided with artillery and ammunition.

### ESCORTS OF HONOR.

261. Escorts of honor may be composed of cavalry or infantry, or both, according to circumstances. They are guards of honor for the purpose of receiving and escorting personages of high rank, civil or military. The troops for this purpose will be selected for their soldierly appearance and superior discipline.

262. The escort will be drawn up in a line, the centre opposite to the place where the personage presents himself, with an interval between the wings to receive him and his retinue. On his appearance, he will be received with the honors due to his rank. When he has taken his place in the line, the whole will be wheeled into platoons or companies, as the case may be, and take up the march. The same ceremony will be observed, and the same honors paid, on his leaving the escort.

263. When the position of the escort is at a considerable distance from the point where he is expected to be received, as, for instance, where a court-yard or wharf intervenes, a double line of sentinels will be posted from that point to the escort, facing inward, and the sentinels will successively salute as he passes.

264. An officer will be appointed to attend him, to bear such communications as he may have to make to the commander of the escort.

FUNERAL HONORS.

265. On the receipt of official intelligence of the death of the *President of the United States*, at any post or camp, the commanding officer shall, on the following day, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. When posts are contiguous, the firing will take place at the post only commanded by the superior officer.

266. On the day of the interment of a *General commanding-in-chief*, a gun will be fired at every half hour, until the procession moves, beginning at sunrise.

267. The funeral escort of a *General commanding-in-chief* shall consist of a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

268. That of a *Major-General*, a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

269. That of a *Brigadier-General*, a regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

270. That of a *Colonel*, a regiment.

271. That of a *Lieutenant-Colonel*, six companies.

272. That of a *Major*, four companies.

273. That of a *Captain*, one company.

274. That of a *Subaltern*, half a company.

275. The funeral escort shall always be commanded by an officer of the same rank with the deceased; or, if none such be present, by one of the next inferior grade.

276. The funeral escort of a non-commissioned staff officer shall consist of sixteen rank and file, commanded by a Sergeant.

277. That of a Sergeant, of fourteen rank and file, commanded by a Sergeant.

278. That of a Corporal, of twelve rank and file, commanded by a Corporal; and

279. That of a private, of eight rank and file, commanded by a Corporal.

280. The escort will be formed in two ranks, opposite to the quarters or tent of the deceased, with shouldered arms and bayonets unfixed; the artillery and cavalry on the right of the infantry.

281. On the appearance of the corpse, the officer commanding the escort will command

*Present*—ARMS!

when the honors due to the deceased will be paid by the drums and trumpets. The music will then play an appropriate air, and the coffin will then be taken to the right, where it will be halted. The commander will next order,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS!
2. *By company (or platoon), left wheel.*
3. MARCH!
4. *Reverse*—ARMS!
5. *Column, forward.*
6. *Guide right.*
7. MARCH!

The arms will be reversed at the order by bringing the firelock under the left arm, butt to the front, barrel downward, left hand sustaining the lock, the right steadying the firelock behind the back; swords are reversed in a similar manner under the right arm.

282. The column will be marched in slow time to solemn music, and, on reaching the grave, will take a direction so as that the guides shall be next to the grave. When the centre of the column is opposite the grave, the commander will order,

1. *Column.* 2. HALT! 3. *Right into line, wheel.* 4. MARCH!

The coffin is then brought along the front, to the opposite side of the grave, and the commander then orders,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Present*—ARMS.

And when the coffin reaches the grave, he adds,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Rest on*—ARMS!

The rest on arms is done by placing the muzzle on the left

foot, both hands on the butt, the head on the hands or bowed, right knee bent.

283. After the funeral service is performed, and the coffin is lowered into the grave, the commander will order,

1. *Attention!* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 3. *Load at will.* 4. LOAD!

When three rounds of Small arms will be fired by the escort, taking care to elevate the pieces.

284. This being done, the commander will order,

1. *By company (or platoon), right wheel.* 2. MARCH! 3. *Column, forward.* 4. *Guide left.* 5. *Quick*—MARCH!

The music will not begin to play until the escort is clear of the enclosure.

285. When the distance to the place of interment is considerable, the escort may march in common time and in column of route, after leaving the camp or garrison, and till it approaches the burial-ground.

286. The pall-bearers, six in number, will be selected from the grade of the deceased, or from the grade or grades next above or below it.

287. At the funeral of an officer, as many in commission of the army, division, brigade, or regiment, according to the rank of the deceased, as can conveniently be spared from other duties, will join in procession in uniform, and with side-arms. The funeral of a non-commissioned officer or private will be attended, in like manner, by the non-commissioned officers or privates of the regiment or company, according to the rank of the deceased, with side-arms only.

288. Persons joining in the procession follow the coffin in the inverse order of their rank.

289. The usual badge of military mourning is a piece of black crape around the left arm, above the elbow, and also upon the sword-hilt; and will be worn when in full or in undress.

290. As family mourning, crape will be worn by officers (when in uniform) only around the left arm.

291. The drums of a funeral escort will be covered with black crape, or thin black serge.

292. Funeral honors will be paid to deceased officers without military rank according to their assimilated grades.

## ARTICLE XXX.

### INSPECTIONS OF THE TROOPS.

293. The inspection of troops, as a division, regiment, or other body composing a garrison or command, not less than a company, will generally be preceded by a review.

294. There will be certain periodical inspections, to wit:

1. The commanders of regiments and posts will make an inspection of their commands on the last day of every month.

2. Captains will inspect their companies every Sunday morning. No soldier will be excused from Sunday inspection except the guard, the sick, and the necessary attendants in the hospital.

3. Medical officers having charge of hospitals will also make a thorough inspection of them every Sunday morning.

4. Inspection when troops are mustered for payment.

295. Besides these inspections, frequent visits will be made by the commanding officer, company and medical officers, during the month, to the men's quarters, the hospital, guard-house, &c.

### FORM OF INSPECTION.

296. The present example embraces a battalion of infantry. The inspecting officer and the field and staff officers will be on foot.

297. The battalion being in the order of battle, the Colonel will cause it to break into open column of companies, right in front. He will next order the ranks to be opened, when the color-rank and color-guard, under the direction of the Adjutant, will take post ten paces in front, and the band ten paces in the rear of the column.

298. The Colonel, seeing the ranks aligned, will command,

1. *Officers and Sergeants, to the front of your companies.* 2. MARCH!

The officers will form themselves in one rank, eight paces, and the non-commissioned officers in one rank, six paces, in advance, along the whole fronts of their respective companies, from right to left, in the order of seniority; the pioneers and music of each company, in one rank, two paces behind the non-commissioned officers.

299. The Colonel will next command,

*Field and staff, to the front*—MARCH!

The commissioned officers thus designated will form themselves in one rank, on a line equal to the front of the column, six paces in front of the colors, from right to left, in the order of seniority; and the non-commissioned staff, in a similar manner, two paces in rear of the preceding rank. The Colonel, seeing the movement executed, will take post on the right of the Lieutenant-Colonel, and wait the approach of the inspecting officer. But such of the field officers as may be superior in rank to the Inspector will not take post in front of the battalion.

300. The Inspector will commence in front. After inspecting the dress and general appearance of the field and commissioned staff under arms, the Inspector, accompanied by these officers, will pass down the open column, looking at every rank in front and rear.

301. The Colonel will now command,

1. *Order arms.* 2. REST!

when the Inspector will proceed to make a minute inspection of the several ranks or divisions, in succession, commencing in front.

302. As the Inspector approaches the non-commissioned staff, color-rank, the color-guard, and the band, the Adjutant will give the necessary orders for the inspection of arms, boxes, and knapsacks. The colors will be planted firm in the ground,

to enable the color-bearers to display the contents of their knapsacks. The non-commissioned staff may be dismissed as soon as inspected; but the color-rank and color-guard will remain until the colors are to be escorted to the place from which they were taken.

303. As the Inspector successively approaches the companies, the Captains will command,

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Inspection*—ARMS!

The inspecting officer will then go through the whole company, and minutely inspect the arms, accoutrements, and dress of each soldier. After this is done, the Captain will command,

*Open*—BOXES!

when the ammunition and the boxes will be examined.

304. The Captain will then command,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS!
2. *Close order.*
3. MARCH!
4. *Order*—ARMS!
5. *Stack*—ARMS!
6. *To the rear, open order.*
7. MARCH!
8. *Front rank*—ABOUT—FACE!
9. *Unsling—Knapsacks.*
10. *Open—Knapsacks.*

305. The Sergeants will face inward at the 2d command and close upon the centre at the 3d, and stack their arms at the 5th command; at the 6th command they face outward, and resume their positions at the 7th. When the ranks are closed, preparatory to *take arms*, the Sergeants will also close upon the centre, and at the word, take their arms and resume their places.

306. The knapsacks will be placed at the feet of the men, the flaps from them, with the great-coats on the flaps, and the knapsacks leaning on the great-coats. In this position the Inspector will examine their contents, or so many of them as he may think necessary, commencing with the non-commissioned officers, the men standing at attention.

307. When the Inspector has passed through the company the Captain will command,

*Repack—Knapsacks;*

when each soldier will repack and buckle up his knapsack, leaving it on the ground, the number upward, turned from him, and then stand at rest.

308. The Captain will then command,

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company.* 3. *Sling—Knapsacks.*

At the word *sling*, each soldier will take his knapsack, holding it by the inner straps, and stand erect; at the last word he will replace it on his back. The Captain will continue,

4. *Front rank*—About—Face! 8. *Shoulder*—Arms!
5. *Close order.* 9. *Officers and Sergeants, to your posts.*
6. March!
7. *Take*—Arms! 10. March!

and will cause the company to file off to their tents or quarters, except the company that is to re-escort the colors, which will await the further orders of the Colonel.

309. In an extensive column, some of the rearmost companies may, after the inspection of dress and general appearance, be permitted to *stack arms* until just before the Inspector approaches them, when they will be directed to *take arms* and resume their position.

310. The inspection of the troops being ended, the field and staff will next accompany the Inspector to the hospital, magazine, arsenal, quarters, sutler's shop, guard-house, and such other places as he may think proper to inspect. The Captains and subalterns repair to their companies and sections to await the Inspector.

311. The hospital being at all times an object of particular interest, it will be critically and minutely inspected.

312. The men will be formed in the company quarters in front of their respective bunks, and on the entrance of the Inspector the word *Attention!* will be given by the senior non-commissioned officer present, when the whole will salute with the hand, without uncovering.

313. The Inspector, attended by the company officers, will examine the general arrangement of the interior of the quarters, the bunks, bedding, cooking, and table utensils, and such other objects as may present themselves; and afterward the exterior.

314. The Adjutant will exhibit to the Inspector the regimental books and papers, including those relating to the transactions of the Council of Administration. The company books and papers will also be exhibited, the whole together, generally at the Adjutant's office, and in the presence of the officers not otherwise particularly engaged.

315. The Inspector will examine critically the books and accounts of the administrative and disbursing officers of the command, and the money and property in their keeping.

316. The inspection of cavalry and artillery will conform to the principles laid down in the foregoing paragraphs, regard being had to the system of instruction for those arms of service respectively.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

### MUSTERS.

317. The musters will be made by an Inspector-General, if present, otherwise by an officer specially designated by the Commander of the Army, Division, or Department; and in absence of either an Inspector-General or officer specially designated, the muster will be made by the commander of the post.

318. When one inspecting officer cannot muster all the troops himself on the day specified, the commanding officer will designate such other competent officers as may be necessary, to assist him.

319. All stated musters of the troops shall be preceded by a minute and careful *inspection* in the prescribed mode; and if the command be more than a company, by a *review* before inspection.

320. The mustering officer having inspected the companies

in succession, beginning on the right, returns to the first company to muster it. The company being at *ordered arms*, with open ranks, as when inspected, the Captain will, as the mustering officer approaches, command,

1. *Attention.* 2. *Company!* 3. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 4. *Support*—ARMS!

The mustering officer will then call over the names on the roll, and each man, as his name is called, will distinctly answer, *Here!* and bring his piece to a *carry* and to an *order*.

321. After each company is mustered, the Captain will order it to be marched to the company parade, and there dismissed to quarters to await the Inspector's visit.

322. After mustering the companies, the mustering officer, attended by the company commanders, will visit the guard and hospital, to verify the presence of the men reported there.

323. The muster and pay rolls will be made on the printed forms furnished from the Adjutant-General's office, and according to the directions given on them. On the muster-rolls companies are designated by the name of the Captain, whether present or absent. The pay-roll is left blank, to be filled by the Paymaster.

324. One copy of each muster-roll will be transmitted by the mustering officer to the Adjutant-General's office in the War Department within three days after the muster.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

### FORMS OF PARADE.

325. On all parades of ceremony, such as Reviews, Guard-mounting, at *Troop* or *Retreat* parades, instead of the word "*Rest*," which allows the men to move or change the position of their bodies, the command will be "PARADE—REST!" At the last word of this command, the soldier will carry the right

foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent, the body upright upon the right leg; the musket resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward, and the left hand uppermost. At the word "ATTENTION!" the soldier will resume the correct position at ordered arms. In the positions here indicated, the soldier will remain silent and motionless; and it is particularly enjoined upon all officers to cause the commands above given, on the part of the soldier, to be executed with great briskness and spirit.

326. Officers on all duties under arms are to have their swords drawn, without waiting for any words of command for that purpose.

### 1. DRESS PARADE.

327. There shall be daily one dress parade, at *troop* or *retreat*, as the commanding officer may direct.

328. A signal will be beat, or sounded half an hour before *troop* or *retreat*, for the music to assemble on the regimental parade, and each company to turn out under arms on its own parade, for roll-call and inspection by its own officers.

329. Ten minutes after that signal, the *Adjutant's call* will be given, when the Captains will march their companies (the band playing) to the regimental parade, where they take their positions in the order of battle. When the line is formed, the Captain of the first company, on notice from the Adjutant, steps one pace to the front and gives to his company the command, "*Order*—ARMS! PARADE—REST!" which is repeated by each Captain in succession to the left. The Adjutant takes post two paces on the right of the line; the Sergeant-major two paces on the left. The music will be formed in two ranks on the right of the Adjutant. The senior officer present will take the command of the parade, and will take post at a suitable distance in front, opposite the centre, facing the line.

330. When the companies have ordered arms, the Adjutant will order the music to *beat off*, when it will commence on the right, beat in front of the line to the left, and back to its place on the right.

331. When the music has ceased, the Adjutant will step two paces to the front, face to the left, and command,

1. *Attention!* 2. *Battalion.* 3. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 4. *Prepare to open ranks!* 5. *To the rear, open order!* 6. MARCH.

At the sixth command, the ranks will be opened according to the system laid down in the Infantry Tactics, the commissioned officers marching to the front, the company officers four paces, field officers six paces, opposite to their positions in the order of battle, where they will halt and dress. The Adjutant, seeing the ranks aligned, will command,

FRONT!

and march along the front to the centre, face to the right, and pass the line of company officers eight or ten paces, where he will come to the right-about, and command,

*Present*—ARMS!

when arms will be presented, officers saluting.

332. Seeing this executed, he will face about to the commanding officer, salute, and report, "*Sir, the parade is formed.*" The Adjutant will then, on intimation to that effect, take his station three paces on the left of the commanding officer, one pace retired, passing round his rear.

333. The commanding officer, having acknowledged the salute of the line by touching his hat, will, after the Adjutant has taken his post, draw his sword, and command,

1. *Battalion.* 2. *Shoulder*—ARMS!

and add such exercises as he may think proper, concluding with

*Order*—ARMS!

then return his sword, and direct the Adjutant to receive the reports.

334. The Adjutant will now pass round the right of the commanding officer, advance upon the line, halt midway between him and the line of company officers, and command,

1. *First Sergeants, to the front and centre.* 2. MARCH!

At the first command they will *shoulder arms* as Sergeants, march two paces to the front, and face inward. At the second command, they will march to the centre, and halt. The Adjutant will then order,

1. *Front*—FACE. 2. *Report.*

At the last word, each in succession, beginning on the right, will salute by bringing the left hand smartly across the breast to the right shoulder, and report the result of the roll-call previously made on the company parade.

335. The Adjutant again commands,

1. *First Sergeants, outward*—FACE! 2. *To your posts*—MARCH!

when they will resume their places, and order arms. The Adjutant will now face to the commanding officer, salute, report absent officers, and give the result of the First Sergeants' reports. The commanding officer will next direct the orders to be read, when the Adjutant will face about and announce,

*Attention to Orders.*

He will then read the orders.

336. The orders having been read, the Adjutant will face to the commanding officer, salute, and report; when, on an intimation from the commander, he will face again to the line, and announce,

*Parade is dismissed.*

All the officers will now return their swords, face inward, and close on the Adjutant, he having taken position in their line, the field officers on the flanks. The Adjutant commands,

1. *Front*—FACE! 2. *Forward*—MARCH!

when they will march forward, dressing on the centre, the music playing, and when within six paces of the commander, the Adjutant will give the word,

*Halt!*

The officers will then salute the commanding officer by raising

the hand to the cap, and there remain until he shall have communicated to them such instructions as he may have to give, or intimates that the ceremony is finished. As the officers disperse, the First Sergeants will close the ranks of their respective companies, and march them to the company parades, where they will be dismissed, the band continuing to play until the companies clear the regimental parade.

337. All field and company officers and men will be present at *dress parades*, unless especially excused, or on some duty incompatible with such attendance.

338. A dress parade once a day will not be dispensed with, except on extraordinary and urgent occasions.

### II. REVIEW OF A BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

339. Preparatory to a review, the Adjutant will cause a camp-color to be placed 80 or 100 paces, or more, according to the length of the line, in front of, and opposite to, where the centre of the battalion will rest, where the reviewing officer is supposed to take his station; and, although he may choose to quit that position, still the color is to be considered as the point to which all the movements and formations are relative.

340. The Adjutant will also cause points to be marked, at suitable distances, for the wheelings of the divisions; so that their right flanks, in marching past, shall only be about four paces from the camp-color, where it is supposed the reviewing officer places himself to receive the salute.

341. The battalion being formed in the order of battle, at *shouldered arms*, the Colonel will command,

1. *Battalion, prepare for review!* 2 *To the rear, open order.* 3. MARCH!

At the word MARCH, the field and staff officers dismount; the company officers and the color-rank advance four paces in front of the front rank, and place themselves opposite to their respective places, in the order of battle. The color-guard replace the color-rank. The staff officers place themselves, according to rank, three paces on the right of the rank of com-

pany officers, and one pace from each other; the music takes post as at parade. The non-commissioned staff take post one pace from each other, and three paces on the right of the front rank of the battalion.

342. When the ranks are aligned, the Colonel will command,

FRONT!

and place himself eight paces, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major will place themselves two paces, in front of the rank of company officers, and opposite to their respective places in the order of battle, all facing to the front.

343. When the reviewing officer presents himself before the centre, and is fifty or sixty paces distant, the Colonel will face about and command,

*Present*—ARMS!

and resume his front. The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of the firelock. The non-commissioned staff salute by bringing the sword to a *poise*, the hilt resting on the breast, the blade in front of the face, inclining a little outward. The music will play and all the drums beat, according to the rank of the reviewing officer. The colors only salute such persons as, from their rank, and by regulation (see Article XXIX.), are entitled to that honor. If the reviewing officer be junior in rank to the commandant of the parade, no compliment will be paid to him, but he will be received with arms carried, and the officers will not salute as the column passes in review.

344. The reviewing officer having halted, and acknowledged the salute of the line by touching or raising his cap or hat, the Colonel will face about and command,

*Shoulder*—ARMS!

when the men shoulder their pieces; the officers and non-commissioned staff recover their swords with the last motion, and the Colonel faces to the front.

345. The reviewing officer will then go toward the right, the whole remaining perfectly steady, without paying any fur-

ther compliment, while he passes along the front of the battalion, and proceeds round the left flank, and along the rear of the file-closers, to the right. While the reviewing officer is going round the battalion, the band will play, and will cease when he has returned to the right flank of the troops.

346. When the reviewing officer turns off, to place himself by the camp-color in front, the Colonel will face to the line and command,

1. *Close Order.* 2. MARCH!

At the first command, the field and company officers will face to the *right-about*, and at the second command, all persons, except the Colonel, will resume their places in the order of battle; the field and staff officers mount.

347. The reviewing officer having taken his position near the camp-color, the Colonel will command,

1. *By company, right wheel.* 2. *Quick*—MARCH! 3. *Pass in review.* 4. *Column, forward.* 5. *Guide right.* 6. MARCH!

The battalion, in column of companies, right in front, will then, in common time, and at *shouldered arms*, be put in motion; the Colonel four paces in front of the Captain of the leading company; the Lieutenant-Colonel on a line with the leading company; the Major on a line with the rear company; the Adjutant on a line with the second company; the Sergeant-Major on a line with the company next preceding the rear—each six paces from the flank (left) opposite to the reviewing officer; the staff officers in one rank, according to the order of precedency, from the right, four paces in rear of the column; the music, preceded by the principal musician, six paces before the Colonel; the pioneers, preceded by a Corporal, four paces before the principal musician; and the Quartermaster-Sergeant two paces from the side opposite to the guides, and in line with the pioneers.

348. All other officers and non-commissioned officers will march past in the places prescribed for them in the march of an open column. The guides and soldiers will keep their heads steady to the front in passing in review.

349. The color-bearer will remain in the ranks while passing and saluting.

350. The music will begin to play at the command to march, and after passing the reviewing officer, wheel to the left out of the column, and take a position opposite and facing him, and will continue to play until the rear of the column shall have passed him, when it will cease, and follow in the rear of the battalion, unless the battalion is to pass in *quick time* also, in which case it will keep its position.

351. The officers will salute the reviewing officer when they arrive within six paces of him, and recover their swords when six paces past him. All officers, in saluting, will cast their eyes toward the reviewing officer.

352. The Colonel, when he has saluted at the head of the battalion, will place himself near the reviewing officer, and will remain there until the rear has passed, when he will rejoin the battalion.

353. The colors will salute the reviewing officer, if entitled to it, when within six paces of him, and be raised when they have passed by him an equal distance. The drums will beat a march, or ruffle, according to the rank of the reviewing officer, at the same time that the colors salute.

354. When the column has passed the reviewing officer, the Colonel will direct it to the ground it marched from, and command,

*Guide left*,

in time for the guides to cover. The column having arrived on its ground, the Colonel will command,

1. *Column.* 2. HALT!

form it in order of battle, and cause the ranks to be opened as in paragraph 341. The review will terminate by the whole saluting as at the beginning.

355. If, however, instructions have been previously given to march the troops past in *quick* time also, the Colonel will, instead of changing the guides, halting the column, and wheeling it into line, as above directed, give the command,

1. *Quick time.* MARCH!

In passing the reviewing officer again, no salute will be offered by either officers or men. The music will have kept its position opposite the reviewing officer, and at the last command will commence playing, and as the column approaches, will place itself in front of, and march off with the column, and continue to play until the battalion is halted on its original ground of formation. The review will terminate in the same manner as prescribed above.

356. The Colonel will afterward cause the troops to perform such exercises and manœuvres as the reviewing officer may direct.

357. When two or more battalions are to be reviewed, they will be formed in parade order, with the proper intervals, and will also perform the same movements that are laid down for a single battalion, observing the additional directions that are given for such movements when applied to the line. The Brigadier-General and his staff, on foot, will place themselves opposite the centre of the brigade; the Brigadier-General two paces in front of the rank of Colonels; his aid two paces on his right, and one retired; and the other brigade staff officers, those having the rank of field officers, in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors; and those below that rank, in the rank of company officers.

358. In passing in review, a Major-General will be four paces in front of the Colonel of the leading battalion of his division; and the Brigadier-General will be on the right of the Colonels of the leading battalions of their brigades; staff officers on the left of their Generals.

359. When the line exceeds two battalions, the reviewing officer may cause them to march past in quick time only. In such cases the mounted officers only will salute.

360. A number of companies less than a battalion will be reviewed as a battalion, and a single company as if it were with the battalion. In the latter case, the company may pass in column of platoons.

361. If several brigades are to be reviewed together, or in

one line, this further difference will be observed: the reviewing personage, joined by the General of the division, on the right of his division, will proceed down the line, parallel to its front, and when near the Brigadier-Generals respectively, will be saluted by their brigades in succession. The music of each, after the prescribed salute, will play while the reviewing personage is in front, or in rear of it, and only then.

362. In marching in review, with several battalions in common time, the music of each succeeding battalion will commence to play when the music of the preceding one has ceased, in order to follow its battalion. When marching in quick time, the music will begin to play when the rear company of the preceding battalion has passed the reviewing officer.

363. The reviewing officer or personage will acknowledge the salute by raising, or taking off, his cap or hat, when the commander of the troops salutes him; and also when the colors pass. The remainder of the time occupied by the passage of the troops he will be covered.

364. The review of Cavalry and Artillery will be conducted on similar principles, and according to the systems of instruction for those arms of service.

### III. GUARD-MOUNTING.

365. Camp and garrison guards will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards at outposts will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner, but this must depend on their distances from camp, or other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty several days. In such cases, they must be previously warned to provide themselves accordingly.

366. At the first call for guard-mounting, the men warned for duty turn out on their company parades for inspection by the First Sergeants; and at the second call, repair to the regimental or garrison parade, conducted by the First Sergeants. Each detachment, as it arrives, will, under the direction of the Adjutant, take post on the left of the one that preceded it, in open order, arms shouldered, and bayonets fixed; the supernumeraries five paces in the rear of the men of their respective

companies; the First Sergeants in rear of them. The Sergeant-Major will dress the ranks, count the files, verify the details, and when the guard is formed, report to the Adjutant, and take post two paces on the left of the front rank.

367. The Adjutant then commands *Front*, when the officer of the guard takes post twelve paces in front of the centre, the Sergeants in one rank, four paces in the rear of the officers; and the Corporals in one rank, four paces in the rear of the Sergeants—all facing to the front. The Adjutant then assigns their places in the guard.

368. The Adjutant will then command,

1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers.* 2. About—Face. 3. *Inspect your guards*—March!

The non-commissioned officers then take their posts. The commander of the guard then commands,

1. *Order*—Arms. 2. *Inspection*—Arms.

and inspects his guard. When there is no commissioned officer on the guard, the Adjutant will inspect it. During inspection the band will play.

369. The inspection ended, the officer of the guard takes post as though the guard were a company of a battalion, in open order, under review; at the same time, also, the officers of the day will take post in front of the centre of the guard; the old officer of the day three paces on the right of the new officer of the day, one pace retired.

370. The Adjutant will then command,

1. *Parade*—Rest! 2. *Troop—Beat off!*

when the music, beginning on the right, will beat down the line in front of the officer of the guard to the left, and back to its place on the right, where it will cease to play.

371. The Adjutant then commands,

1. *Attention!* 2. *Shoulder*—Arms! 3. *Close order*—March!

At the word "close order," the officer will face about; at "march," resume his post in line. The Adjutant then commands,

*Present*—ARMS!

At which he will face to the new officer of the day, salute, and report, "*Sir, the guard is formed.*" The new officer of the day, after acknowledging the salute, will direct the Adjutant to march the guard in review, or by flank to its post. But if the Adjutant be senior to the officer of the day, he will report without saluting with the sword then, or when marching the guard in review.

372. In review, the guard march past the officer of the day, according to the order of review, conducted by the Adjutant, marching on the left of the first division; the Sergeant-Major on the left of the last division.

373. When the column has passed the officer of the day, the officer of the guard marches to its post, the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major retiring. The music, which has wheeled out of the column and taken post opposite the officer of the day, will cease, and the old officer of the day salute, and give the old or standing orders to the new officer of the day. The supernumeraries, at the same time, will be marched by the First Sergeants to their respective company parades, and dismissed.

374. In bad weather, or at night, or after fatiguing marches, the ceremony* of turning off may be dispensed with, but not the inspection.

375. Grand guards, and other brigade guards, are organized and mounted on the brigade parade by the staff officer of the parade, under the direction of the field officer of the day of the brigade, according to the principles here prescribed for the police guard of a regiment. The detail of each regiment is assembled on the regimental parade, verified by the Adjutant, and marched to the brigade parade by the senior officer of the detail. After inspection and review, the officer of the day directs the several guards to their respective posts.

376. The officer of the old guard, having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard commands,

*Present*—ARMS!

* *Note by the Superintendent.*—By "the ceremony," Cadets will understand that part of guard-mounting prescribed by paragraph 370, and also the marching in review.

377. The new guard will march, in quick time, past the old guard, at *shouldered arms*, officers saluting, and take post four paces on its right, where, being aligned with it, its commander will order,

*Present*—ARMS!

The two officers will then approach each other, and salute. They will then return to their respective guards, and command,

1. *Shoulder*—ARMS! 2. *Order*—ARMS!

378. The officer of the new guard will now direct the detail for the advanced guard to be formed and marched to its post, the list of the guard made and divided into three reliefs, experienced soldiers placed over the arms of the guard and at the remote and responsible posts, and the young soldiers in posts near the guard for instruction in their duties, and will himself proceed to take possession of the guard-house or guard-tent, and the articles and prisoners in charge of the guard.

379. During the time of relieving the sentinels and of calling in the small posts, the old commander will give to the new all the information and instructions relating to his post.

380. The first relief having been designated and ordered two paces to the front, the Corporal of the new guard will take charge of it, and go to relieve the sentinels, accompanied by the Corporal of the old guard, who will take command of the old sentinels, when the whole are relieved.

381. If the sentinels are numerous, the Sergeants are to be employed, as well as the Corporals, in relieving them.

382. The relief, with arms at a support, in two ranks, will march by a flank, conducted by the Corporal on the side of the leading front-rank man; and the men will be numbered alternately in the front and rear rank, the man on the right of the front rank being No. 1. Should an officer approach, the Corporal will command *carry arms*, and resume the *support arms* when the officer is passed.

383. The sentinels at the guard-house or guard-tent will be

the first relieved and left behind; the others are relieved in succession.

384. When a sentinel sees the relief approaching, he will halt and face to it, with his arms at a shoulder. At six paces, the Corporal will command,

1. *Relief.* 2. HALT!

when the relief will halt and carry arms. The Corporal will then add, "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 3," according to the number of the post,

*Arms*—PORT!

The two sentinels will, with arms at *port* then approach each other, when the old sentinel, under the correction of the Corporal, will whisper the instructions to the new sentinel. This done, the two sentinels will shoulder arms, and the old sentinel will pass, in quick time, to his place in rear of the relief. The Corporal will then command,

1. *Support*—ARMS! 2. *Forward.* 3. MARCH!

and the relief proceeds in the same manner until the whole are relieved.

385. The detachments and sentinels from the old guard having come in, it will be marched, at *shouldered arms*, along the front of the new guard, in quick time, the new guard standing at *presented arms;* officers saluting, and the music of both guards beating, except at the outposts.

386. On arriving at the regimental or garrison parade, the commander of the old guard will send the detachments composing it, under charge of the non-commissioned officers, to their respective regiments. Before the men are dismissed, their pieces will be drawn or discharged at a target. On rejoining their companions, the chiefs of squads will examine the arms, &c., of their men, and cause the whole to be put away in good order.

387. When the old guard has marched off fifty paces, the officer of the new guard will order his men to stack their arms, or place them in the arm-racks.

388. The commander of the guard will then make himself acquainted with all the instructions for his post, visit the sentinels, and question them and the non-commissioned officers relative to the instructions they may have received from other persons of the old guard.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

### GUARDS.

389. Sentinels will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of the weather, or other causes, should make it necessary or proper that it be done at shorter or longer intervals.

390. Each relief, before mounting, is inspected by the commander of the guard or of its post. The Corporal* reports to him, and presents the old relief on its return.

391. The *countersign*, or watchword, is given to such persons as are entitled to pass during the night, and to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard. Interior guards receive the countersign only when ordered by the commander of the troops.

392. The *parole* is imparted to such officers only as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the grand rounds; and to officers commanding guards.

393. As soon as the new guard has been marched off, the officer of the day will repair to the office of the commanding officer and report for orders.

394. The officer of the day must see that the officer of the guard is furnished with the parole and countersign before *retreat.*

395. The officer of the day visits the guards during the day at such times as he may deem necessary, and makes his rounds at night at least once after 12 o'clock.

* *Note by the Superintendent.*—Cadets will understand that the commander of the relief makes this report, whether he be a Corporal, Sergeant, or other officer.

396. Upon being relieved, the officer of the day will make such remarks in the report of the officer of the guard as circumstances require, and present the same at head-quarters.

397. Commanders of guards leaving their posts to visit their sentinels, or on other duty, are to mention their intention and the probable time of their absence, to the next in command.

398. The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels, or necessarily engaged elsewhere on their proper duty.

399. Neither officers nor soldiers are to take off their clothing or accoutrements while they are on guard.

400. The officer of the guard must see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight.

401. When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms.

402. Inexperienced officers are put on guard as supernumeraries, for the purpose of instruction.

403. Sentinels will not take orders or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer; in which case the orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard by the officer giving them.

404. Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

405. Sentinels must keep themselves on the alert, observing every thing that takes place within sight and hearing of their post. They will carry their arms habitually at support, or on either shoulder,* but will never quit them. In wet weather, if there be no sentry-box, they will secure arms.

406. No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

407. All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect towards sentinels.

* *Note by the Superintendent.*—Carry "on either shoulder," will be understood by Cadets, as prescribed in paragraphs 246 and 248, Vol. I.. Scott's Tactics, or paragraphs 209 and 219, Vol. I., Hardee's Tactics.

408. In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out the *guard;* and if a fire take place, he must cry—"*Fire!*" adding the number of his post. If in either case the danger be great, he must discharge his firelock before calling out.

409. It is the duty of a sentinel to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than his own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

410. Sentinels will present arms to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will carry arms.*

411. When a sentinel in his sentry-box sees an officer approaching, he will stand at *attention*, and as the officer passes will salute him, by bringing the left hand briskly to the musket as high as the right shoulder.†

412. The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call—"*Turn out the guard!*" and announce who approaches.

413. Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment after sunset; but sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach, pay them proper attention, by facing to the proper front, and standing steady at *shouldered arms*. This will be observed until the evening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging.

414.‡ After retreat (or the hour appointed by the commanding officer), until broad daylight, a sentinel challenges every person who approaches him, taking, at the same time, the position of *arms port*. He will suffer no person to come nearer than within reach of his bayonet, until the person has given the countersign.

* *Note by the Superintendent.*—Cadets will understand that they are in each case to face towards the person so saluted.

† *Note by the Superintendent.*—When Cadets acting as sentinels, are in sentry-boxes, they shall stand at order arms, and as prescribed in paragraph 105, Vol. I., Scott's Tactics, and paragraph 86, Vol. I., Hardee's Tactics.

‡ *Note by the Superintendent.*—Cadets are to understand this as not allowing any person to come so near as to be able to lay hold of the bayonet, allowing the approach as near as the security of his arms will permit, to the end that the countersign be unheard by others.

FORM OF GUARD REPORT.

Report of a Guard mounted at —, on the —, and relieved on the —.

| Parole. | Lieutenants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Musicians. | Privates. | Total. | Aggregate. | Articles in Charge. | | | | Received the foregoing articles. A. B. —— Lieut. 1st Infantry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Countersign. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Detail. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

LIST OF THE GUARD.

| Reliefs, and when posted. | | | | | | | | | | Where posted. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Relief. From — to — and — to — | | | | 2d Relief. From — to — and — to — | | | 2d Relief, From — to — and — to — | | | | |
| No. | Name. | Co. | Rt. | Name. | Co. | Rt. | Name. | Co. | Rt. | | |
| 1 | C. D. | A | 1st | I. J. | D | 3d | O. P. | G | 8th | Guard House. | |
| 2 | E. F. | B | 4th | K. L. | E | 2d | Q. R. | H | 9th | Magazine. | |
| 3 | G. H. | C | 6th | M. N. | F | 5th | S. T. | I | 10th | Quarm'rStore. | |
| 1 | Sergeant W. V., Co. A, 1st Artillery. | | | | | | | | | Serg't Guard. | |
| 2 | Corporal W. X., Co. B., 1st Infantry. | | | | | | | | | Corp'l " | |
| 3 | Corporal Y. Z., Co. C, 3d Infantry. | | | | | | | | | " " | |

LIST OF PRISONERS.

| No. | Names. | Company. | Regiment. | Confined. | | Charges. | Sentences. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | When. | By whom. | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |

A. B. C.,
Lieut. — Regt. ——,
Commanding the Guard.

415. A sentinel, in challenging, will call out—"*Who comes there?*" If answered—"*Friend, with the countersign*," and he be instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply—"Advance, friend, with the countersign!" If answered—"*Friends!*" he will reply—"*Halt, friends! Advance one with the countersign!*" If answered—"*Relief*," "*Patrol*," or "*Grand rounds*," he will reply—"*Halt! Advance, Sergeant (or Corporal) with the countersign!*" and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call—"*Corporal of the guard!*"

416.* In the daytime, when the sentinel before the guard sees the officer of the day approach, he will call—"*Turn out the guard! officer of the day.*" The guard will be paraded, and salute with presented arms.

417. When any person approaches a post of the guard at night, the sentinel before the post, after challenging, causes him to halt until examined by a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If it be the officer of the day, or any other officer entitled to inspect the guard and to make the rounds, the non-commissioned officer will call—"*Turn out the guard!*" when the guard will be paraded at shouldered arms, and the officer of the guard, if he thinks necessary, may demand the countersign and parole.

418. The officer of the day, wishing to make the rounds, will take an escort of a non-commissioned officer and two men. When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the Sergeant will answer—"*Grand rounds!*" and the sentinel will reply—"*Halt, grand rounds! Advance, Sergeant, with the countersign!*" Upon which the Sergeant advances and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry—"*Advance, rounds!*" and stand at a shoulder till they have passed.

* *Note by the Superintendent.*—"In the daytime," will be understood by Cadets in this case to mean from reveille to retreat.

419. When the sentinel before the guard challenges, and is answered—"*Grand rounds*," he will reply—"*Halt, grand rounds! Turn out the guard; grand rounds!*" Upon which the guard will be drawn up at shouldered arms. The officer commanding the guard will then order a Sergeant and two men to advance; when within ten paces, the Sergeant challenges. The Sergeant of the grand rounds answers—"*Grand rounds!*" The Sergeant of the guard replies—"*Advance, Sergeant, with the countersign!*" The Sergeant of the rounds advances alone, gives the countersign, and returns to his round. The Sergeant of the guard calls to his officer—"*The countersign is right!*" on which the officer of the guard calls—"*Advance rounds!*" The officer of the rounds then advances alone, the guard standing at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard to the officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and, taking a new one, proceeds in the same manner to other guards.

420. All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds, ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

421. Any General officer, or the commander of a post or garrison, may visit the guards of his command, and go the grand rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day.

## ARTICLE XXXIV.

### ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

422. The orders of commanders of armies, divisions, brigades, regiments, are denominated orders of such army, division, &c., and are either general or special. Orders are numbered, general and special, in separate series, each beginning with the year.

423. General orders announce the time and place of issues

and payments; hours for roll-calls and duties; the number and kind of orderlies, and the time when they shall be relieved; police regulations, and the prohibitions required by circumstances and localities; returns to be made and their forms; laws and regulations for the army; promotions and appointments; eulogies or censures to corps or individuals, and generally, whatever it may be important to make known to the whole command.

424. Special orders are such as do not concern the troops generally, and need not be published to the whole command; such as relate to the march of some particular corps, the establishment of some particular post, the detaching of individuals, the granting requests, &c., &c.

425. A general order, and an important special order, must be read and approved by the officer whose order it is, before it is issued by the staff officer.

426. An order will state at the head the source, place, and date, and at the foot, the name of the commander who gives it; as for example:

*Head-Quarters of the First Brigade, Second Division.*
*Camp at* ———, 1*st June*, 1850.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. ——.

By command of Brigadier-General A. B.

C. D., Assistant Adjutant-General.

427. Orders may be put in the form of letters, but generally in the strict military form, through the office of the Adjutant or Adjutant-General of the command.

428. Orders are transmitted through all the intermediate commanders in the order of rank. When an intermediate commander is omitted, the officer who gives the order shall inform him, and he who receives it shall report it to his immediate superior.

429. Orders for any body of troops will be addressed to the commander, and will be opened and executed by the commander present, and published or distributed by him when

necessary; printed orders, however, are generally distributed direct to posts from the head-quarters where issued.

439. Written communications from a commander to those under his command may be made by his staff officer. In all other cases by the officer himself.

440. In signing an official communication, the writer shall annex to his name his rank and corps. When he writes by order, he shall state by whose order.

441. Communications to a commander from those under his command are addressed to the proper officer of his staff; to the chief of the Adjutant-General's Department, in what relates specially to his bureau, or to the service generally; to the chief of any other department of the staff, in what relates specially to his branch of the service. Communications to the Secretary of War will be made through the Adjutant-General's office of the War Department, unless it be a case of claim, allowance, or other business specially appertaining to some other bureau; for example—claims of pay will be transmitted through the Paymaster-General; for mileage, or quarters, &c., through the Quartermaster-General. All communications, except rolls and stated returns, and accounts, are to be passed through the intermediate commanders. The same rule governs in verbal applications; for example—a Lieutenant seeking an indulgence must apply through his Captain. Communications from officers of the staff and administrative services to their own chiefs do not pass through the military commanders under whom they serve, except estimates for funds or supplies.

444. Generally, officers who forward communications indorse on them their remarks or opinion, without other letters of transmittal.

445. Official letters should generally refer to one matter only.

446. Letters on letter paper will be folded in three folds, parallel with the writing.

447. All communications on public service are to be marked on the cover, "*Official Business.*"

## ARTICLE XXXVI.

### WATCHWORDS.

549. The parole and countersign are issued daily from the principal head-quarters of the command. The countersign is given to the sentinels and non-commissioned officers of guards; the parole to the commissioned officers of guards. The parole is usually the name of a general, the countersign of a battle.

551. If the countersign is lost, or one of the guard deserts with it, the commander on the spot will substitute another, and report the case at once to the proper superior, that immediate notice may be given to head-quarters.

### THE ROSTER, OR DETAILS FOR SERVICE.

553. The duties performed by detail are of three classes. The *first class* comprises, 1st, grand guards and outposts; 2d, interior guards, as of magazine, hospital, &c.; 3d, orderlies; 4th, police guards.

554. The rosters are distinct for each class. Officers are named on them in the order of rank. The details are taken in succession in the order of the roster, beginning at the head.

555. Lieutenants form one roster, and first and second Lieutenants are entered on it alternately. The senior first Lieutenant is the first on the roster; the senior second Lieutenant is the second, &c. The Captains form one roster, and are exempt from fatigues, except to superintend issues. In the company, sergeants, corporals, and privates form distinct rosters.

556. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers take duties of the first class in the order stated, viz., the first, for the detail, takes the grand guards; the next, the interior guards; the last, the police guard; and the same rule in regard to the details and duties of the second class. In the details for the third class, the senior officer takes the largest party. The party first for detail takes the service out of camp.

557. When the officer whose tour it is, is not able to take it, or is not present at the hour of marching, the next after him takes it. When a guard has passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post, the officer whose tour it was cannot then take it. He takes the tour of the officer who has taken his. When an officer is prevented by sickness from taking his tour, it pass s. These rules apply equally to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

558. Duties of the first and second classes are credited on the roster when the guards or detachments have passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post; fatigue duties when the parties have passed the chain or begun the duties in camp.

563. These rules in regard to the roster apply also to service in garrison.

### POLICE GUARD.

564. In each regiment a police guard is detailed every day, consisting of two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and men enough to furnish the required sentinels and patrols. The men are taken from all the companies, from each in proportion to its strength. The guard is commanded by a Lieutenant, under the supervision of a Captain, as regimental officer of the day. It furnishes ten sentinels at the camp; one over the arms of the guard; one at the Colonel's tent; three on the color front, one of them over the colors; three, fifty paces in rear of the field officers' tents; and one on each flank, between it and the next regiment. If it is a flank regiment, one more sentinel is posted on the outer flank.

568. The officer of the day is charged with the order and cleanliness of the camp: a fatigue is furnished to him when the number of prisoners is insufficient to clean the camp. He has the calls beaten by the drummer of the guard.

569. The police guard and the advanced post pay the same honors as other guards. They take arms when an armed body approaches.

570. The sentinel over the colors has orders not to permit

them to be moved except in presence of an escort; to let no one touch them but the color-bearer, or the sergeant of the police guard when he is accompanied by two armed men.

571. The sentinels on the color front permit no soldiers to take arms from the stacks, except by orders of some officer, or a non-commissioned officer of the guard. The sentinel at the Colonel's tent has orders to warn him, day or night, of any unusual movement in or about the camp.

572. The sentinels on the front, flanks, and rear, see that no soldier leaves camp with horse or arms unless conducted by a non-commissioned officer. They prevent non-commissioned officers and soldiers from passing out at night, except to go to the sinks, and mark if they return. They arrest, at any time, suspicious persons prowling about the camp, and at night, every one who attempts to enter, even the soldiers of other corps. Arrested persons are sent to the officer of the guard, who sends them, if necessary, to the officer of the day.

575. If any one is to be passed out of camp at night, the officer of the guard sends him under escort to the advanced post, and the sergeant of the post has him passed over the chain.

576. At retreat, the officer of the guard has the roll of his guard called, and inspects arms, to see that they are loaded and in order; and visits the advanced post for the same purpose. The sergeant of the police guard, accompanied by two armed soldiers, folds the colors and lays them on the trestle in rear of the arms.

577. The officer of the day satisfies himself, frequently during the night, of the vigilance of the police guard and advanced post. He prescribes patrols and rounds to be made by the officer and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The officer of the guard orders them when he thinks necessary. He visits the sentinels frequently.

578. At reveille, the police guard takes arms; the officer of the guard inspects it and the advanced post. The Sergeant replants the colors in place.

579. When necessary, the camp is covered at night with

small outposts, forming a double chain of sentinels. These posts are under the orders of the commander of the police guard, and are visited by his patrols and rounds.

580. The officer of the guard makes his report of his tour of service, including the advanced post, and sends it, after the guard is marched off, to the officer of the day.

# RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

# ARTICLES OF WAR.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING RULES AND ARTICLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the passing of this act, the following shall be the rules and articles by which the armies of the United States shall be governed:

ARTICLE 1. Every officer now in the army of the United States shall, in six months from the passing of this act, and every officer who shall hereafter be appointed shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these rules and regulations.

ART. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service; and all officers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall, for his first offence, forfeit one-sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined twenty-four hours; and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied, by the captain or senior officer of the troop or company, to the use of the sick soldiers of the company or troop to which the offender belongs.

*These rules and articles, with the exceptions indicated by the notes annexed to articles 20, 65, and 87, remain unaltered and in force at present.

ART. 3. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and a commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, one dollar, to be applied as in the preceding article.

ART. 4. Every chaplain commissioned in the army or armies of the United States, who shall absent himself from the duties assigned him (excepting in cases of sickness or leave of absence), shall, on conviction thereof before a court-martial, be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence; or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge proper.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect toward his commanding officer, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court-martial.

ART. 7. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in, any mutiny or sedition, in any troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 8. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same, or, coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by the sentence of a court-martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of his offence.

ART. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior

officer, or draw or lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 10. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall, at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterward, have the Articles for the government of the armies of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Which justice, magistrate, or judge advocate is to give to the officer a certificate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

ART. 11. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be sufficient which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is present; and no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier before his term of service has expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of a department, or the sentence of a general court-martial; nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service but by

order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 12. Every colonel, or other officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, and actually quartered with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; and a captain, or other inferior officer, commanding a troop or company, or in any garrison, fort, or barrack of the United States (his field officer being absent), may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, for a time not exceeding twenty days in six months, but not to more than two persons to be absent at the same time, excepting some extraordinary occasion should require it.

ART. 13. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, there present, shall give to the commissary of musters, or other officer who musters the said regiment, troop, or company, certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, as shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster-rolls, opposite the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the commissary of musters, or other officer mustering, to the Department of War, as speedily as the distance of the place will admit.

ART. 14. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court-martial of having signed a false certificate relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, or relative to his or their pay, shall be cashiered.

ART. 15. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary of musters who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of muster-rolls wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof, by two witnesses, before a general

court-martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 16. Any commissary of musters, or other officer, who shall be convicted of having taken money or other thing, by way of gratification, on mustering any regiment, troop, or company, or on signing muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 17. Any officer who shall presume to muster a person as a soldier who is not a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

ART. 18. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the Department of War, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop, or company, or garrison under his command; or of the arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall, on conviction thereof, before a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 19. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop, or independent company, or garrison of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit, through the proper channels, to the Department of War, an exact return of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers then absent from their posts, with the reasons for and the time of their absence. And any officer who shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted sending such returns, shall be punished, according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 20. All officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as, by sentence of a court-martial, shall be inflicted.*

ART. 21. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from

* Modified by act of 29th May, 1830.

his troop, company, or detachment, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 22. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop, or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop, or company in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, the said officer shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 24. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, confined, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

ART. 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier, to fight a duel, or accept a challenge if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment, at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 26. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard shall knowingly or willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and all seconds, promoters and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed principals, and be punished accordingly. And it shall be the duty of every officer, commanding an army, regiment, company, post, or detachment, who is knowing to a challenge being given or accepted by any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, under

his command, or has reason to believe the same to be the case, immediately to arrest and bring to trial such offenders.

ART. 27. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank), or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 28. Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws, and done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

ART. 29. No sutler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveille, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

ART. 30. All officers commanding in the field, forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, or other articles, at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

ART. 31. No officer commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barracks of the United States, shall exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls let out to sutlers, or connive at the like exactions in others: nor by his own authority, and for his private advantage, lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of any victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life brought into the garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

ART. 32. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all abuses or disorders, which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if, upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the citizens of the United States, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done to the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be cashiered, or otherwise punished as a general court-martial shall direct.

ART. 33. When any commissioned officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the person or property of any citizen of any of the United States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop, or company, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by, or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring him or them to trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

ART. 34. If any officer shall think himself wronged by his Colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application being made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the General commanding in the State or Territory where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong com-

plained of, and transmit, as soon as possible, to the Department of War, a true state of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

ART. 35. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his Captain or other officer, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court-martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

ART. 36. Any commissioned officer, store-keeper, or commissary, who shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold, without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the United States, to be spoiled or damaged, shall, at his own expense, make good the loss or damage, and shall, moreover, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

ART. 37. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a regimental court-martial of having sold, or designedly or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him to be employed in the service of the United States, shall be punished at the discretion of such court.

ART. 38. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted before a court-martial of having sold, lost, or spoiled, through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as such court-martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer confinement, or such other corporeal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

ART. 39. Every officer who shall be convicted before a court-martial of having embezzled or misapplied any money with which he may have been intrusted, for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service,

or for other purposes, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporeal punishment as such court-martial shall direct.

ART. 40. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other warlike stores belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his Colonel in case of their being lost, spoiled, or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service.

ART. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who shall be found one mile from the camp without leave, in writing, from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 43. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

ART. 44. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier shall fail in repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade, of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 45. Any commissioned officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending shall suffer such corporeal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 46. Any sentinel who shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 47. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be excused from duty but in cases of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

ART. 48. And every non-commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced; and every commissioned officer knowing and allowing such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 49. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of firearms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison, or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 50. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his guard, platoon, or division, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other pun-

ishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 53. Any person belonging to the armies of the United States who shall make known the watchword to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march; and whoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses, or gardens, corn-fields, enclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then commander-in-chief of the armies of the said States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law), be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

ART. 55. Whosoever, belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 58. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts, or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanding officer is to be answerable.

ART. 59. If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post shall be compelled, by the officers and soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers who

shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 60. All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ART. 61. Officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop, or company to which such officers belong, they shall do duty and take rank both in courts-martial and on detachments which shall be composed of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

ART. 62. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, there on duty, or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case.

ART. 63. The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President of the United States; but they are to receive every mark of respect to which their rank in the army may entitle them respectively, and are liable to be transferred, at the discretion of the President, from one corps to another, regard being paid to rank.

ART. 64. General courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen, inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen where that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 65.* Any general officer commanding an army, or

* Modified by act of 29th May, 1830.

Colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial, in the time of peace, extending to the loss of life, or the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.

ART. 66. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps may appoint for his own regiment or corps, courts-martial to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial and punishment of offences not capital, and decide upon their sentences For the same purpose, all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other places where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, and decide upon their sentences.

ART. 67. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases or commissioned officers; neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor put to hard labor, any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month.

ART. 68. Whenever it may be found convenient and necessary to the public service, the officers of the marines shall be associated with the officers of the land forces, for the purpose of holding courts-martial, and trying offenders belonging to either; and, in such cases, the orders of the senior officer of either corps who may be present and duly authorized, shall be received and obeyed.

ART. 69. The judge advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general, or officer commanding the army, detachment, or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United

States, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself; and administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of the regimental and garrison courts-martial:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to the provisions of 'An act establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States,' without partiality, favor, or affection; and if any doubt should arise, not explained by said Articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God."

And as soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

ART. 70. When a prisoner arraigned before a general court-martial, shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.

ART. 71. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, he must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

ART. 72. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness; and in giving their votes are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART. 73. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial are to be examined on oath or affirmation, in the following form:

"You swear, or affirm (as the case may be), the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ART. 74. On the trials of cases not capital, before courts-martial, the deposition of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence; provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or are duly notified thereof.

ART. 75. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings of trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the court-martial, require immediate example.

ART. 76. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures, in presence of a court-martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

ART. 77. Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his barracks, quarters, or tent, and deprived of his sword by the commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior officer, shall be cashiered.

ART. 78. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, charged with crimes, shall be confined until tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 79. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

ART. 80. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the United States; provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

ART. 81. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge without proper authority for so doing, nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 82. Every officer or provost marshal, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report, in writing, to the commanding officer, of their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 83. Any commissioned officer convicted before a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

ART. 84. In cases where a court-martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heinousness of the offence.

ART. 85. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it shall be added in the sentence, that the crime, name, and place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and of the particular State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for an officer to associate with him.

ART. 86. The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to

form a general court-martial, shall in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or department, and the party accused, with necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

ART. 87.* No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; *nor shall more than fifty lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court-martial;* and no officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or follower of the army, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

ART. 88. No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offence which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

ART. 89. Every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, except the sentence of death, or of cashiering an officer; which, in the cases where he has authority (by Article 65) to carry them into execution, he may suspend, until the pleasure of the President of the United States can be known; which suspension, together with copies of the proceedings of the court-martial, the said officer shall immediately transmit to the President for his determination. And the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment or garrison where any regimental or garrison court-martial shall be held, may pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court to be inflicted.

ART. 90. Every judge advocate, or person officiating as

* So much of these rules and articles as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, was specially repealed by act of 16th May, 1812. By act of 2d March, 1833, the repealing act was repealed, so far as it applied to the crime of desertion, which, of course, revived the punishment by lashes for that offence.

such, at any general court-martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court-martial to the Secretary of War; which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of said Secretary, to the end that the persons entitled thereto may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

The party tried by any general court-martial shall, upon demand thereof, made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court-martial.

ART. 91. In cases where the general or commanding officer may order a court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation, or imputation against any officer or soldier, the said court shall consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, and a judge advocate, or other suitable person, as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidence to writing; all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court-martial, and to examine them on oath, but they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross examine and interrogate the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in the question.

ART. 92. The proceedings of a court of inquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder and the president, and delivered to the commanding officer, and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence by a court-martial, in cases not capital, or extending to the dismission of an officer, provided that the circumstances are such that oral testimony cannot be obtained. But as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless directed by the President of the United States, or demanded by the accused.

ART. 93. The judge advocate or recorder shall administer to the members the following oath:

"You shall well and truly examine and inquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God."

After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate or recorder the following oath:

"You, A. B., do swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God."

The witnesses shall take the same oath as witnesses sworn before a court-martial.

ART. 94. When any commissioned officer shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, or in any post or garrison, the second officer in command, or the assistant military agent, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage, then in camp or quarters, and shall make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, to the end that his executors or administrators may receive the same.

ART. 95. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of what effects he died possessed of, above his arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the Department of War, which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to the representatives of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier. And in case any of the officers so authorized to take care of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers, should, before they have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment or post, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the assistant

military agent, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

ART. 96. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery, or corps of engineers of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid Rules and Articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

ART. 97. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, being mustered and in pay of the United States, shall, at all times, and in all places, when joined or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules and articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces; save only that such courts-martial shall be composed entirely of militia officers.

ART. 98. All officers serving by commission from the authority of any particular State, shall, on all detachments, courts-martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all officers of the like grade in said regular forces, notwithstanding the commissions of such militia or State officers may be elder than the commissions of the officers of the regular forces of the United States.

ART. 99. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

ART. 100. The President of the United States shall have power to prescribe the uniform of the army.

ART. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published, once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop or company, mustered, or to be mustered, in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers who are, or shall be, in said service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to, the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules and regulations by which the armies of the United States have heretofore been governed, and the resolves of Congress thereunto annexed, and respecting the same, shall henceforth be void and of no effect, except so far as may relate to any transactions under them prior to the promulgation of this act, at the several posts and garrisons respectively, occupied by any part of the army of the United States. [APPROVED, April 10, 1806.]

# EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF CONGRESS.

1. If any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the Rules and Articles of War, be liable to serve for and during such a period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier shall and may be tried by a court-martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.—*Act 16th March*, 1802, *Sec.* 18.

2. No officer or soldier in the army of the United States shall be subject to the punishment of death for desertion in time of peace.—*Act 29th May*, 1830.

3. So much of the "Act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," as authorizes the infliction of corporeal punishment by stripes or lashes, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.—*Act 16th May*, 1812, *Sec.* 7.

4. The seventh section of the act entitled "An act making further provision for the army of the United States," passed on the 16th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier who shall be convicted by a general court-martial of the crime of desertion.—*Act 2d March*, 1833, *Sec.* 7.

5. Whenever a general officer commanding an army, or a colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the army of the United

States under his command, the general court-martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States.—*Act 29th May*, 1830, *Sec.* 1.

6. The proceedings and sentence of the said court shall be sent directly to the Secretary of War, to be by him laid before the President for his confirmation or approval, or orders in the case.—*Act 29th May*, 1830, *Sec.* 2.

7. So much of the sixty-fifth article of the first section of "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," passed on the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and six, as is repugnant hereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.—*Act 29th May*, 1830, *Sec.* 3.

8. "That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian (in the Indian country), such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel, in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit.

And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, excepting military supplies as mentioned in this section.—*Act 30th June*, 1834, *Sec.* 20.

9. "That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty."—*Act 30th June*, 1834, *Sec.* 21.

10. "That the twentieth section of the 'Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby so amended, that, in addition to the fines thereby imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange, or barter, give, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof, before the proper district court of the United States, shall in the former case be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse, with the Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June 30th, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses."—*Act 3d March*, 1847, *Sec.* 2.

11. "That no annuities, or moneys, or goods shall be paid or distributed to the Indians while they are under the influence

of any description of intoxicating liquor; nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distributions, for believing that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians; nor until the chiefs and head men of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence, and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country."—*Act 3d March*, 1847, *Sec.* 3.

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